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## INDIANAPOLIS

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**RURAL SERVICE NUMBER**

(Reprinted by courtesy of the American Library Association.)

## EDUCATION AND LIBRARY EXTENSION

By Miss Mary H. Pelton, Member, Library Board, Fowler

Webster says: "Education is the general and formal word for schooling of whatever sort, especially as gained in an institution of learning."

"Educate; to develop and cultivate mentally and morally; to expand, strengthen and discipline."

James Russell Lowell said: "A college education is an excellent thing, but after all, the better part of a man's education is that which he gives himself; most people will realize, if they stop to think, that there is a very real difference between education and schooling, and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunity and the means."

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick said: "Not only is most of what an adult knows and can do, acquired outside of school, but in most of what he learned even there he was self-taught. His so-called teachers assigned tasks to him and saw that he performed them. Once or twice in a lifetime most of us have run up against a real teacher who really played a major part in shaping our minds as they now are. All education is self-education; teachers can only select, guide and strengthen, but when they have done these things adequately, they have done a very great work indeed."

Libraries are an important part of the educational system of this land, for the same great movement for universal education that created the public school, later created the library. The idea of the school was to stimulate a desire for good reading, and to acquire knowledge, and the idea of the library was to have a place where that desire could be satisfied.

The public library is the one institution that reaches all classes, ages and degrees of intelligence, with the chance to keep on learning throughout life. Through the free distribution of books, it gives a chance for

that thing which is so dear to the American heart—equality of opportunity. It is an institution so pliable that it bends to every need of community life; so susceptible to the social needs, so eager to render all possible service, that it must, by virtue of its own nature reach out beyond the city borders for not all of our people live within reach of a public library, and some way must be found to make the books accessible to them. If books are important to the children of a town or city, they are just as important, or more so, to country children, for rural people do not have the numerous advantages and diversions that the people living in large towns and cities have. They have much to compensate for the lack of these things, but their acute need is for wholesome pleasure and recreation, and for this reason their reading takes the place of a movie, of a concert, of a lecture, and of other forms of diversion. While the library places great emphasis on the educational facilities offered, on its effort to supplement the school, and to serve as a continuation school for adults, it also attempts to add happiness, to supplement the life and education of each individual and each school, and to offer to all the opportunity for culture and higher education.

It has come to pass that the library is now almost the only non-partisan institution that we possess, and community education, to be effective, must be non-partisan. Educationists and librarians in general, believe that for most sections of the United States, well supported and properly administered County Libraries provide the best means yet devised for insuring satisfactory library facilities for rural schools. Small libraries, because of limited funds, can buy only a small amount of fresh material which, in a limited time, is read through

and then put to sleep on the shelves, while a county library circulates them to a large group of people until they are worn out in service. A minimum amount of money provides a maximum of service if there is a well-organized library centrally located, with a system of branches and stations in various sections of the county, using an auto or truck to distribute the books under a trained library personnel; for the success of the county library depends, to a great extent, upon the personality of the librarians who meet the people to be served. Such librarians should have, in addition to a knowledge of books, the ability to make friends with people, to learn their needs and interests, and to accommodate them. In our own library we have such a librarian and every effort is made to get the right books to the right people at the right time. Every way of doing this and affording year-round service is utilized, and every school, public and parochial, is receiving library books. Teachers find that pupils having the reading habit advance more rapidly than those who do little general reading. Much credit is due that type of teacher who is giving of her time and strength to further the children's education by opening to them the wider horizon possible through library books.

The purpose of each library, is to put good books into the hands of the children, and to make them enjoy reading to find that deep satisfaction that comes to a developing mind, and also to send books into the home to the larger circle, for home reading has been developed and encouraged by the county library, so that the older members of the family receive the benefits of the library as well as the children. It is hard to say which is the more valuable to the child, the use of books in connection with school work or in the home. In recent years there has been quite a change in family life in regard to buying books for a private library. With the daily papers and the many weekly and monthly magazines of the present time, the tendency is to read a thing once and then cast it aside,

instead of the owning treasured books to be read and reread.

California has been the pioneer in county libraries and still has the largest number in any one state, where county service is extended to 46 of its 58 counties, while the earliest legislation appeared in Indiana in 1816 at the time of the adopting of the Constitution. The great bulk of the county legislation has been passed within the last fifteen years, or as one writer puts it, "Since the California library service has attracted the attention of the library world." More than two-thirds of the states have laws permitting the establishment of county libraries; some states with such laws have as yet no county libraries, but other states with no legislation on the subject have established them. Though the number of county libraries is increasing each year, the present number—about 300 in 33 states—is small when compared to the total number of counties in the United States, which is 3,073, and that 1,135 counties, or 37% of the entire number, have no public libraries within their borders, and that 83% of the rural population of the whole United States are without public library service.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund contemplates aiding at least two county libraries in each southern state—at present there are only five—two in North Carolina, two in Tennessee and one in Louisiana. Stipulations are : (1) Equal service to all, rural or urban, negro or white, but adapted to the needs of each. (89% of the negro population is without library service.) (2) All under one trained librarian as head. (3) Money used entirely for service as books, salaries, transportation, etc. (4) The county to provide suitable housing. Carnegie United Kingdom Trust county libraries in Great Britain were given aid for five years for operating expenses and in 1915 to 1925 there was 89 county libraries organized (all but 3%) and also some in South Africa.

A few years ago the council of the American Library Association adopted a

resolution to the effect that one dollar per capita of the population of the community served is a reasonable minimum annual revenue for a library desiring to maintain a modern public library system with well-trained librarians. The Los Angeles County Library, which is reported to be the largest county library in the world reported a yearly budget of \$290,001 for a population of 170,652 and a working force of 214 persons. Hamilton county, Tennessee, reports that since the establishment of the county library, children of families that have been stamped with illiteracy for generations are reading books with a zest unknown in homes where books have always been plentiful.

County library activities on the part of various national and state organizations, and state library and educational agencies indicate that the county library idea seems to be attracting more attention than any one phase of library development. County libraries have the endorsement of such national organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the American Library Association. State-wide county library campaigns are being promoted in a number of states by state library extension agencies, library associations, the Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations.

Modern educational tendencies are creating a demand for books and a growing need for library service in the school. Students no longer learn a subject from a single textbook, they learn it by the library method. And this habit of using books is carrying over into adult life when school days are over. In our colleges the lecture method is gradually giving way to the reading method. The statement has been made that the "lecture method is a mysterious process by which thoughts are transferred from the notebook of the professor to the notebook of the student through the medium of the fountain pen, without passing through the minds of either."

Another movement in library work, that is receiving much attention at present, is

adult education. While the idea is not new—in fact was the basis of Franklin's organizing library service in America two hundred years ago—the thing that is new is a marked revival of interest, especially noticeable since the great war, in the need for, and possibilities of, adult education. Adult education is based on a recognition of the great truth that education is a life long process and that the university graduate, as well as the man of little schooling, is in constant need of further training, inspiration and mental growth; that the training obtained in school and college is necessarily limited to fundamentals, and that the real development of the individual lies in the independent effort of later years. Essentially adult education is a spiritual ideal, taking form in a practical purpose. It is based on that inherent urge forward which distinguishes the human spirit. It must be voluntary. It finds its highest and truest level when the hunger for knowledge and expression awakens in the heart of men and women. The idea that librarians have an important part in adult education is based on the fact that the book is a fundamental tool in education, and that librarians are custodians of books and organizers of book service for the public. It is the function of the modern public library to supply books suited to the needs of the readers, whether those needs are vocational or cultural, recreational or educational. It is also the function of the library to supply guidance in the use of books.

There is a marked increase in the use of books on a great variety of subjects and by a great variety of readers. The per capita circulation of our libraries is steadily increasing, and in many, the quality of reading the patrons do, is an even greater growth. Any study of adult education must take into consideration the gradual shortening of the hours of labor and the consequent increase in the amount of leisure time. The use made of this leisure time may determine whether shorter hours are a blessing or a curse. Adult education will



not be seriously sought by millions of people who will never care for anything but food, furs and fun, who will never take any interest in books or reading. Perhaps the most striking fact in connection with this subject of libraries and adult education is that the world's store of knowledge is to be found in books and it is not found anywhere else.

In closing I quote from Dr. Bostwick: "The more work the library does, the more its ramifications multiply, and the further they extend, the more those conditions are favored that make the continuance of the library possible. In working for others it is working for itself, and every additional bit of strength and sanity that it takes on

does but enable it to work for others the more. The bonds between the modern public library and the modern woman's club have been particularly strong in this country. The two institutions have grown up together, making their way against suspicion, contempt and hostility, aided by the same public demand, and now when both are recognized as elements in the intellectual strength of our nation, they are rendering mutual service. Ours is a government of public opinion, and in the formation of that opinion there is no more powerful element than the sentiment of our women, especially when organized in such bodies as this." (Chicago Women's Club).

## RURAL LIBRARY WORK THROUGH STATIONS

By Mrs. Kathryn Wilson, Board Member,  
Vanderburgh County

Because the Vanderburgh County Library was started in the days when automobiles were comparatively scarce, and roads to run them on actually very poor, the idea of having library stations throughout the county seemed the only solution.

At first these stations were serviced in various and crude ways. An Evansville laundry owner was on the first County Board and he gave the use of one of his horse-drawn laundry wagons and a driver more accustomed to handling large bundles of freshly ironed clothes than heavy boxes of books. Miss Georgia McAfee, who instituted and developed our county work as a continuation of her city extension, and who was a true pioneer at heart, often fared forth in a White Swan Laundry Wagon.

About that time the city acquired a library truck and this was used for county errands. Somewhat later the county became the proud possessor of a Ford coupe, with a funny box affair on the back, which served our county librarian for several years, as a means of transportation for herself and her books.

More than three years ago our long-dreamed of Book Wagon materialized into reality, and its orderly rows of brightly bound books, seen through glass windows, was a sight to thrill our hearts when it passed us on the streets.

Although our book wagon is constantly on the go, having made more than seven thousand miles a year, we still use stations for a great deal of our county work, for, having used them all these years and having found them good, we think we could not do efficient work without them.

And right here I want to say that all county work must be adjustable and open to correction.

Just as I thoroughly believe that there is no county in all Indiana where library work is an absolute impossibility, I also know that no county can take the plan evolved for some other county and have it fit without change. There must be constant adjustment and change and effort until a workable plan is found and, then, more adjustment and change and effort to keep it working.

I will now tell you about the plan we are using and you will realize that many of you have problems quite different to solve, but I am sure you will like to know how we have solved ours.

At present we have stations in 43 public and three parochial schools, two country stores and two village homes.

In Vanderburgh County there are no cities or towns other than Evansville. The county is small and all high school pupils are transported to the city schools.

There are 43 grade schools in the county of which 24 are one-room schools, the other 19 ranging from 2 to 10 rooms. Ten of these larger schools have special library rooms, some built especially for us, all nicely furnished with bright cretonne hangings, comfortable chairs and walls lined with book shelves.

That no school has been built or remodeled in the county in recent years without provision being made for a Library Room shows to what an extent the county library has made itself necessary and welcome.

At the larger schools one teacher is chosen as the special teacher-librarian. Sometimes children are sent to the library, a room at a time to get their books, although we like to have them free to come of their own accord and browse to their hearts' content. Reference books, of which the library furnishes a great number, and supplementary reading are charged to the room using them and they are kept in those rooms.

For years no township trustee in Vanderburgh County has bought a reference book, all needs being referred to the Library, and we want to do this as we feel more able to choose properly for their needs.

In one-room schools the collection is, of course, available at all times.

Parents come for books and visit the school at the same time. One parent-teacher club requested books on child care and they have their own shelf with specially selected topics on child psychology, child health and similar subjects.

You would find the station in a home interesting. In the modest but wholesome little home of the rural mail carrier at Inglishfield you will find his wife and ten-year-old daughter both book lovers and great readers. Because she is ambitious for her daughter and anxious to keep her in good surroundings this mother welcomed the library into her home when the former house-wife librarian found it necessary to give it up. Another patron in the outlying district called Tekoppel was doing such a flourishing business in loaning her books to neighbors that we thought it best to let her do it in regular library fashion, so now there is a small adult station in her home.

Our book wagon regularly stops at 120 farm homes on its routes all the year round. In summer about 50 more stops are made. You see, we mix up the servicing of our stations with book routes. On each trip the wagon visits several stations and stops at many homes.

Since most of our stations are in schools you are, no doubt, wondering about our summer work. All the school stations, except ten are closed during vacation and their patrons reached by the book wagon every few weeks.

These ten school stations are open from one-half hour to two hours each week with one of the county staff in charge, telling stories, encouraging small readers and issuing books.

Before school starts in the fall every teacher in the county, as well as those expected to act as librarians, is invited to Central Library in Evansville, where the surplus county books are kept and where the county staff has its office. This past year only three of the more than a hundred and twenty-five teachers failed to appear on the appointed day. The purpose of their coming is to acquaint them with the library and the county staff, and to allow them to select the books they think they and their children will use in the next few months. After they are gone the county librarian examines each collection, removes duplicates and supplements things she

knows have been overlooked or should be needed.

During the first week of school, which fortunately starts in four shifts in our county, the librarian visits the school, installs the new collection, which may vary in size from 75 to 900 books, encourages the teacher-librarian and gets from her an idea of other books required. For the teacher-librarian must keep the County Librarian aware of her community's need.

From four to six times during the school year the librarian visits each school, taking a fresh supply of books—special requests, new juvenile books, and magazines to delight the slow reader. These visits are sometimes made to coincide with a Parent-Teacher meeting or a Home Demonstration meeting, and usually, they include a story hour for the children.

During the year the teachers and patrons of the stations and routes are welcome at Central Library where they have access to the 150,000 books in the city collection and they are made to realize there is almost no limit to the books they may obtain.

What a wonderful service at such low cost! For the price of no more than one volume each year, the taxpayer, his wife and his entire family have access to numbers of books, limited only by his time and ability to read!

At the close of school the collection at each station is carefully gone over, all needing binding or mending are withdrawn, some choice ones are taken to summer stations, and the remainder are stored in steel lockers with which all school stations are, at least, equipped. For the time has long since past when the entire county collection can be kept at Central, as there are more than 23,000 county books.

The advantages of using stations in county work are many, but there are also disadvantages. Let us first consider the advantages.

1. A collection is left *close to the readers* for varying length of time. It can be replenished and changed as often as neces-

sary, individual requests often being sent by mail.

2. *More frequent access* to the books is made possible and children learn to live with them.

3. Each collection is chosen with regard to *local interest* and to the mental caliber of the reader.

4. Because we are using property and equipment of others we find our service can be much *more extensive on less money*.

5. Because we are using volunteer help we can give much more extensive service than without such help.

Let me pause right here to give an example of excellent work done by one volunteer librarian who is *just the right person*. At McCutchanville, a village of not more than a dozen houses, but in a well-settled neighborhood, there is a school of 3 rooms. The principal, Miss Lida Henry, was quick to see the advantages a library would bring to her pupils and their families, so she undertook the work herself. After several years this is one of our largest stations. Our books are housed in an attractive room with easy chairs, where one may linger to read. Once a week, on the night the orchestra practices, Miss Henry keeps the library open and many of the families of the children who are practicing, come and read, and take books away with them. It is a center for the whole community.

These volunteer librarians constitute one of the problems of station work as well as an advantage. It is often hard to find just the right *personality*, coupled with the *proper interest and enthusiasm*, but having found her, the advantages are many. And until you have tried it you will never believe it possible to find so many interested enthusiastic people. We must remember that the teacher-librarian accepts her library work *in addition* to a full-time job and is not paid for it.

Other problems or disadvantages of station work in the county are small and are to be expected in any type of work and are quite eclipsed by the enthusiastic and grateful praise of those with whom we

work. Mr. Hemmer, our County Superintendent of Schools, is a member of the County Library Board and he says he would not want to be superintendent of any county where there was not library service similar to ours.

If anything I have said may encourage any of you to embark on County Library work, or, having county work, use your schools for library stations, I shall be very happy indeed for my veriest ambition for the people of the country is to put books in easy reach and encourage every one to read.

Figures Revised by Bernice Doran, February, 1931.

## AROUSING INTEREST IN RURAL SERVICE

By Hazel Burk

How to interest farmers and their families in the library was the problem facing me when I started work as librarian in Spencer, Indiana. Spencer is a small town with a population of about 2,300, situated in Owen County. It is the county seat and has the only library in the entire county. The townspeople were proud of their library and realized its value, but although three townships were paying a tax for service from the library, few farmers were using it. With farmers' traditional jealousy of townspeople's possessions, they felt the library was Spencer's and would be administered only for the good of the town, so my problem was not only to interest farmers in reading but to make them feel that the library belonged to them.

After this brief statement of conditions, I shall describe some of the most effective measures used in solving our problems.

**GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH FARMERS.** No opportunity to meet farmers was overlooked. Helped by co-operative county agent and Purdue extension worker, I attended such gatherings of farmers as farm bureau meetings, church suppers, extension classes, and school exercises. At these meetings, although I talked "library" ardently, I listened still more ardently. The

more I could learn about the farmer's viewpoints, the better armed I would be in coping with him.

**NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY.** Articles about rural library service were published in the three county newspapers. In these articles emphasis was placed on the facts that the Spencer library belonged to the farmer, that the library was brought to him through library stations, and that it had books to help the farmer in his daily work, as well as books for recreation and ones to give his children as fine a cultural background as that of children who live in large cities.

**POSTERS, DISPLAYS, BOOKLETS.** Posters inviting farmers to use the library and ones stressing the fact that the library has books for farmers were placed in every conceivable spot where farmers were likely to see them—farm bureau meetings, the court house lobby, the county agent's office, store windows, bulletin boards in banks, country churches, schools, and stores.

Display of books, pamphlets, and magazines on various subjects suitable for the occasion were set up from time to time in the county agent's office, store windows, farm bureau meetings, and Purdue extension classes. Booklets compiled with the aid of the county agent, were frequently handed out in farmers' meetings.

**ASKING FOR AID AND ADVICE.** Benjamin Franklin found that asking the right kind of personal favors was an excellent means for winning and holding people's interest. This strategy works successfully for the library also. Whenever possible, we asked outstanding people in the county for suggestions and advice. For instance, when we were adding to our book collection on poultry, we asked successful poultry men to suggest titles and to give their opinion about books we were planning to buy. Whenever we asked advice, it was given graciously. We benefited not only from having the opinion of experts, but by winning their interest as well. Invariably these men and women would tell others in

their communities about the new books or new features in library service they had suggested and this would bring demands for them.

**MAKING IT EASY FOR FARMERS TO USE LIBRARY.** In Owen County where roads are bad and many farmers are too poor to own automobiles, it was necessary to make the use of the library as easy as possible. From the main library in Spencer and from all library stations an unlimited number of books more than one year old were loaned for the period of one month with renewal privileges. On request, books were mailed free of charge from the main library.

**OFFERING TO PROVIDE THE FARMER WITH ANY INFORMATION HE NEEDED.** This was a large order for a small library, but we were able to live up to it. No call for information was ever left unanswered. If there was no material in our library, we obtained it through the excellent service of the State Library or Purdue University.

**DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING.** After the Spencer library spread its service from three to seven townships, letters explaining its service and listing the location of rural stations were sent to each family in the seven townships. Enclosed with these letters were an A. L. A. booklet on county library service and a broadside of our own telling what the library meant to the individual. Excellent results were obtained from this advertising.

**A LIBRARY BOOTH AT THE COUNTY FAIR.** The publicity that gave the quickest and most widespread results was a library booth at the county fair. The county agent gave us one of the best locations on the fair grounds and then loaned us burlap for a background on which to fasten posters. Furniture dealers loaned us tables and comfortable arm-chairs, and a florist sent large quantities of flowers each day. In the booth were exhibits of books on farming and homemaking, books for children, and books for recreation and

inspiration. The keynotes of the posters were "the library has books for farmers" and "the library belongs to the farmers." Since no county fair exhibit is complete without something to give away, we had as a souvenir an attractive bookmark explaining rural library service on one side, and urging the necessity for reading on the other side.

Attractive books and comfortable chairs in the cool, shaded booth lured hundreds of farmers and their wives and children into the booth. As they came in I talked with them, answered questions about the library, discussed books, and as the demand grew for them began loaning books from the exhibit. Our janitor was kept busy making trips from the booth to the library, in order to replenish the ever-diminishing exhibit. The hundreds of contacts made through this library booth were invaluable not only at the time but in years to come. As I talked with people, I took their names and addresses and after they left listed them according to township and neighborhood, and jotted down enough about the conversation or people to enable me to identify them later. Then whenever I began organizing new work in a certain locality, I would refer to this list and pick out the individuals I knew to be valuable as key people in their communities. After having met them in the library booth, it was easy to call upon them and enlist their aid.

We placed posters calling attention to the library throughout the fair in such exhibits as poultry, hogs, cattle, farm machinery, cookery, horses, dogs, vegetables, and fruits. Each poster was made to fit the particular exhibit. For instance, in the poultry tent our poster, decorated with pictures of chickens, read "Let us help you win first prize with your poultry next year. Read the latest and best books on poultry. Your Public Library has them."

**TALKS ABOUT THE LIBRARY.** The library board, my assistant, and I eagerly accepted all invitations to talk to groups of farmers. We addressed farm bureau



meetings, P. T. A. groups, Purdue extension classes, and women's clubs. I talked to the children in rural schools, urging them to read the library books placed in their school, and to tell their parents about the nearest adult stations.

**CALLS AT FARMERS' HOMES.** It was not possible to call at all the farmers' homes as soon as we wanted to, as we were rushed for time and had very limited funds for taxi hire. However, by following a carefully mapped out plan for calling on a certain number of farmers on each of our regular trips into the country, we eventually covered all of our seven townships. These calls were valuable in keeping us in touch with farmers' needs and interests, and in making it possible for us to explain what the library would do for the particular family we were visiting.

After five years' experience in attempting to interest farmers in the library, I am ready to state that any librarian who wants to extend the use of her library into the country need not doubt for a moment that she can do it. I found that farmers want books—even the farmers without education and advantages know that books are valuable and want their children to have free access to them. As I called in homes over Owen County, very often it was not I who talked about the value of books—I sat and listened while the farmer or his wife told me how starved they had been for books all their lives. If the library will handle the mechanics of taking books to rural districts, farmers will read them.

### WORKING TOWARD COUNTY SERVICE

By Hazel B. Warren

With pride we say we have 222 tax-supported public libraries in Indiana. With pride we say we have 15 county libraries. It isn't with pride that we have to say that almost one million of our people are still without public library service. Of the 1,016

townships in our state, only 333 have public library service. According to the 1930 census reports, and 1930 library statistics, 2,368,639 or 73% of the population of 3,238,503 in Indiana have library service. Many of those 2,368,639 people are not receiving the service they have the right to expect, or what their tax money should give them.

Thirty years ago transportation and communication was not cheap and rapid as it is today. There was no parcel post, rural mail delivery, automobiles, good roads, and telephones such as we have now. Because of the lack of this service it was best then to establish in every community a separate free library. In many communities where such libraries were established, the development has been in keeping with present day conditions, but in many cases they have not developed and are still living as a generation ago. The average small town will not grow much in population and wealth. They cannot expect valuations to increase to an extent that there will be a material increase in income from taxes. Their wealth will not make them self-sufficient. There are continual changes in the life of an average community—changes in industrial, economic, social, political and educational life. Many small libraries are not growing and changing with the time. They are not, because their finances remain about the same. Recreational reading does not now satisfy all or most of our reading public. Life has changed for many, and they expect books and reading to help in their development. Without some endowment, or gifts, few small communities can afford an efficient library.

Twenty-seven per cent of the people in Indiana have no public library service. Many live in small towns but most of them live in the country. County library service would give those who are without libraries and those without adequate library service, more books and better service.

County library service will be in every county of the state when the people really want it. The idea may start with an in-

dividual or with an organization, or with organizations. As has been explained before, the Library Board of an established library may extend service, or a county library may be established when there is no public library in the county. Before extension service is offered, the librarian and Board should first be sure that their "house is in order." Unless they are giving good service already, and have a well organized library they should not hope or expect to extend service to others.

The question of how to get people interested in county libraries is often asked. There are many and varied ways, but a few suggestions that have been successfully tried may help others. Details will vary of course with every county.

The first important thing to know and to always remember is that we cannot hand out a county library on a silver platter and have the people eagerly eat the food that we serve. They must first want it—at least the majority of them. You who are interested in the service must first know all about it, what it means, how it works, and what it costs. The next step is to know all about the county, what library service is already being given, the type of service, and what parts of the county are without library service. If I could work out a county library campaign the way I think it could successfully be done, I'd do it in the following way:

1. Decide whether an established library in the county can and will extend service. (If there is a library in the county.)

2. Know the general attitude of the people toward such a movement.

3. Know all about county library service as it works in other counties. You must be interested enough and know the subject well enough to convince others. Be well informed on the county library law.

4. Make a survey of the county: what towns and townships have service, and what have not. Librarians and library trustees of established libraries should be talked with. They may become a part of the

county system, or they may remain independent but it is well to know their attitude.

5. Present the subject to key people—i. e. county superintendent of school, president of the P. T. A., county chairman of Federation of Women's Clubs, president of Farm Bureau, County Agent, county nurse. The interest of organizations such as County Federation of Clubs, Parent-Teacher Association is most important. Their co-operation, as a group, would mean more than anything else, perhaps.

6. Have a well informed speaker on the subject talk before important organizations. There should be plenty of time for questions and answers.

7. Appoint a chairman—one who is favorable, interested and informed, from each township that is without service. That chairman should talk with people of his township, and arrange meetings such as those held for county organizations.

8. Organize a county library committee. This should represent all groups of people from all parts of the county. The chairman must be interested and willing to work, and must know what he is talking about.

9. Distribute printed material explaining county library service throughout the county. A broadside giving information about the particular county would be of great interest.

10. A general tentative plan for service should be prepared. Give figures showing the possible cost—estimated at an average rate of taxation, for the average taxpayer. Outline type of service that would best serve the county, branches in larger towns, stations in small communities, school collections, book truck, etc.

11. General publicity should be given in many and various ways.

Radio broadcasting.

Distribution of printed material.

Newspaper publicity, i. e., news stories, interviews, feature stories, editorial endorsement. This should be given also in other papers such as Farm Journal.

Talks at all kinds of meetings in the county. An illustrated talk would be splendid.

Plays—(e. g., "Why Not," by Miss Long) at group meetings.

Posters and placards posted in every part of the county.

Poster, essay and similar contests among school children.

Exhibits at county and township fairs, Farmers' institutes, Grange meetings, etc.

Films at local moving picture theaters.

Circular and personal letters.

This general campaign will inform all people as to possibilities of county library service. The county commissioners as well as the general public are given this information. According to our county library law, the county commissioners may make this tax. If they do not wish to, they *shall* after a petition has been signed by 25 resident freeholders of each township in the county not already taxed for library purposes. A representative group wishing the library service should go before the commissioners and ask them to levy the tax. This should be done not later than their July meeting. If they will not levy the tax then the petitions should be signed, and presented to them at their August meeting. They must then make the levy for the next year.

### THE REPORTER RIDES "PARNASSUS"

We, Parnassus, a newspaper reporter, with Miss Audrey Haworth, assistant librarian, as our chauffeur, started, Friday morning, on one of the famous seven routes of the Library wagon. Many children were to have the privilege of selecting from three hundred to four hundred books on the wagon. Acting like a radio when you have company, one of the doors became unruly and would not shut, so the garageman took it off, and it was on the reporter's side, but then they are always getting the worst of everything.

But that was only one of the jolts we felt as we went on and on. If you have ever

ridden on a truck, which was about ten years old and had seen a lot of service, you have some idea of how severe the ride was. And, just think, Miss Haworth has to make several of these trips each week. The cement Cicero road helped at the starting of the route. A bumble bee found its way in through the door, that wasn't there, but it went right out and all was well.

At Fox Prairie we left the cement with a terrific bump, going east on a dirt road. Well, you may wonder what else has been happening. It was repetition each time we would drive up to a house. Miss Haworth would blow the horn, out would come men, women and children, their arms full of books which they had read and after looking over the adult and children's books, loaded up with new books, went into the house. Audrey made the necessary marks on the book cards and we drove on to the next house where the actions were similarly repeated.

In this meandering around, we happened onto some fresh gravel, seemingly had never been traveled by anyone, except the ice man, who went down the road just ahead of us and he stopped because he got stuck. Then we later hit the Fishersburg pike, which they were oiling, and had to go another road, all because a man with a red flag motioned that way. So the last few houses of the route will have to be visited on the next trip in that community, as we went over several other roads, finally finding Noblesville.

This was route four and is similar to the others over Noblesville township. During the winter months the wagon also stops at the schoolhouses, having a large circulation there of material helpful in the different studies. Rich and poor alike take advantage of the wonderful material from the wagon, ranging from picture books for the tiny tots, story books for the older children, household books for the women and farming suggestions for the men. All were quite busy, plowing corn, cutting potatoes for planting, working in their gardens, making hay, patching roofs, a few were taking it easy, yet amid all this, there was

a good circulation of books as the many people of the country are just as interested in the progress of the country as anyone. Of course, some were not at home or the circulation would have been much larger. It was surprising how the men, whom one would think are very busy, would enjoy a few hours each evening, in the easiest chair in the house and with the best book in the world under their noses.

On a tour of any kind you meet more or less, the different sorts of people, but on this trip all was fine as silk. All were pleasant and friendly, glad to see the wagon and its passengers and were greatly pleased with the advantages afforded.

The cool breeze was very welcome as was the shade of a certain tree where we ate the delicious lunch the accommodating chauffeur had provided. We had a pleasant ride, but please remember it was rough, to Clare. Many persons are in the cottages, several were swimming and boating while we worked. Some Indianapolis people were there and were amazed that Noblesville had progressed so far as to have a library on wheels for the country people of the township stating that is such a marvelous privilege.

Now, we will tell you some of the interesting statistical views picked up by the reporter. Approximately twenty-five miles were made in less than five hours, showing that the people are given the proper time to select their proper books which they are to read during the next month, when the wagon—we hope some fellow with more money than he knows what to use it for, gets kindhearted and gives the Librarian a new truck by that time—makes the monthly tour over the same route and goes through practically the same experiences.

Although it was Friday, June 13th, 1930, the year also adding up thirteen, the trip was a very successful one and the following is a report of the day's patronage.

About thirty stops were made, but a few did not answer the horn because of being away, so a few less deliveries were made.

About ninety books were returned, the household having read of their contents but in exchange about ninety-five books were taken from the wagon, showing an increased interest for the coming month over the past month. The most books left at any house was fifteen, and several others were very near that mark, but this number varies from time to time as many of the heavy readers did not say "I'll be there" or "In a minute" and where nothing happened except the running of the chickens or the barking of the dogs.

The number of books left at the houses, plus the renewals of books makes a total circulation, one hundred sixty-seven books for the coming month still larger than above mentioned.

Though very hard on the one passenger not accustomed to the trip, it was yet an enjoyable one, and a very educational one. Someone may think this is not such a boost but if he made the trip he would be compelled to change his mind. The ladies stop their housework for ten or fifteen minutes to return the books read, to renew some they were unable to finish and to pick out a supply for the next month. In some instances the men made the choices, and many parents trusted their children to make their own choices, knowing that good suggestions would be given by the driver as books which they should read or which were unusually interesting. It was surprising how the whole families would flock to the wagon just like they would when a dear old relative or friend was coming from a far off country for a visit.

We enjoyed the interesting experience and hope still more reading will be done as the summer goes on, and the daylight lasts longer and they may even try to read by the light of the moon, which many times seems to be rivaling the sun for brightness, and when the scents of the new mown hay, the lightening of the fire-flies, the buzzing of the June bugs, the stinging of the mosquitoes, and the various other entertainments of the summer months are on the minds of all.—Noblesville Ledger.

## RECORDS ESSENTIAL FOR THE TOWNSHIP WORK

By William J. Hamilton, Librarian, Gary  
Public Library

What records can I dispense with? There are two types of library workers who ask this question, the efficient librarians and the lazy ones. If you are asking it, first have a soul searching inquiry as to which group you belong in.

There are two reasons for any library record. First, for what it tells the librarian and the library board as to the work they are accomplishing, and second for what it tells the taxpayer as to what he is getting for the money he has spent. And the latter point must be made not with an individual's advantage in mind but from the slant of the community's benefit. Mr. Tom Smith realizes that library extension service does not exist merely to provide him easy access to Tarzan of the Apes, but he does want to know that someone in his neighborhood is getting some return for the tax money he pays out each year. The answer to his entirely justifiable query is to be able "to point with pride" wherever he may be "viewing with alarm." That means dependable statistics and such statistics can only come from careful records.

Records of results are necessary in any library—circulation, borrowers registration, book stock record, expenditures—but they are never more useful than when they are available to show a dissatisfied patron or group of patrons just what the library is doing along some particular line. I know of no more common point of friction in the small libraries of Indiana than, "What do the township people get from the library, anyway, in return for the taxes the city folks have put on us." This is even more pronounced when a rural trading center out in the township can complain of neglect on the part of an institution which it is helping to support. Each of us certainly should blush who, as librarian or a trustee, is not giving service for taxes, and our

blush should be almost as deep if we are giving service and have kept no record of what we are doing.

The Gary Public Library serves four townships in addition to its city service which makes a more complicated system of records necessary than if we were serving the county as a unit, or a single township. But we do keep track of what we are doing for each township and we have the figures available for each township trustee or Advisory Board member if questions arise. I shall not present figures for all four townships but merely take as a sample Calumet township with its two little branch libraries in rented store buildings open three afternoons and evening each week. Calumet township outside of Gary has 2,842 residents of whom 1,176 live in the incorporated town of Griffith where one of our branches is located. The other branch is in the little hamlet of Ross close to a large consolidated school.

Our records show first that we have 119 juvenile card holders at Griffith and 291 adults, with 256 juvenile at Ross and 72 adults. More than 25% (738) of the rural residents are card holders and these are live borrowers, for the registration is renewed every four years as in the city. Whereas the law states that only one-tenth of the families need be served to hold the tax, we are serving more than one-fourth of the individuals. A percentage of 25.9 for rural borrowers is very good, comparing favorably with the percentage of 30.5 for our city residents.

Griffith Branch has a book stock of 1,454 volumes adult and 742 juvenile and Ross 1,113 adult and 1,007 juveniles, against which we show a circulation for 1930:

	Adult	Juvenile
Griffith .....	6,177	3,952
Ross .....	3,316	2,766



But this is not all our circulation in the township, 286 adult books and 2,831 juvenile were charged out to borrowers, most of them unregistered at the various stations in the township. About half of this group went to teachers for class use at the five schools in the township, and the other half were circulated for home use from three small schools and one small store station. The total circulation record for Calumet township is 20,328 volumes for the 2,842 inhabitants; for Gary City, 529,604 volumes against 100,426 inhabitants.

Now many libraries keep a circulation record for their township service and still fall down when it comes to keeping an accurate financial record. If you would be fair to your township taxpayers you must be able to show an honest statement of how *their* funds have been spent, even when as in a smaller community a larger share must go into the overhead expenses of the general library machine. You don't know yourself what this necessary share may be nor how much the town may be *giving* or may be *taking* unless you do keep a record. Certainly the township trustee and the township's representative on the library board are justified in insisting on such a statement.

For a number of years the Gary Public Library has required from Calumet township as an overhead contribution \$300 per year, about 10%, which is credited to the Library's salary budget since the expense is almost entirely one of personnel, the time of the extension supervisor and the auto driver in making the necessary bi-

weekly or monthly visits and deliveries, and the time involved in ordering, recording and preparing new books for the branch shelves. As a matter of fact I think the percentage is somewhat lower than it should be, probably 15% would be fairer.

Gary shoulders one-third of the cost of the auto itself during the year, leaving two-thirds to the four townships, one-sixth to each. This is probably fair since while there are doubtless more trips in the city, the long country trips are the hardest on tires, motor and gasoline. The branches are charged only with the initial cost of the books and their rebinding. The central organization assumes the cost of ordering and handling them as well as that of supplying book cards and pockets. While no charge at all is made for Gary books loaned to township branches, we do charge against the township book budgets one cent for each book circulated at a station and two cents for each volume sent the teachers for classroom use, including supplementary readers. All these books are paid for by the city of Gary and this charge hardly pays for the wear and tear. In 1930 it amounted to \$39.96 for Calumet township.

Twice each year, at the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, and at the end of the calendar year, a financial report is made to the township trustee. That of June 30th is accompanied by an estimated budget for the township's library service prepared on the same basis as the city library budget. Copies of last year's statement are as follows:

#### GARY PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CALUMET TOWNSHIP

Balance on hand as reported July 1, 1929.....					\$739 35
Receipts—					
		Taxes		Fines	
Calumet Township.....	\$1,306 95	(Ross)		\$2 82	
Griffith Corp.....	1,394 27			33 71	\$2,737 75
					<hr/>
					\$3,517 10
Expenditures.....					<hr/>
					3,152 46
					<hr/>
Balance on hand June 30, 1930.....					\$364 64

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

GARY PUBLIC LIBRARY  
LIBRARY SERVICE BUDGET—CALUMET TOWNSHIP

	Expended 1929-30	Budget Allowed 1930-31	Budget Requested 1931-32
I. Books.....	\$673.24		\$650.00
Periodicals.....	117.85		120.00
Binding.....	45.08	\$ [860.00	60.00
	<u>\$ 836.17</u>		<u>\$ 830.00</u>
II. Branch Salaries.....	\$600.00		\$600.00
	<u>\$ 600.00</u>	585.00	<u>\$ 600.00</u>
III. Branch Janitors.....	\$ 39.50		\$ 50.00
Rent.....	384.00		400.00
Heat.....	58.37		70.00
Light, water.....	37.84		40.00
	<u>\$ 519.71</u>	565.00	<u>\$ 560.00</u>
IV. Repairs.....	\$ 50.00		\$ 30.00
Furniture.....			
	<u>\$ 50.00</u>	20.00	<u>\$ 30.00</u>
IVa. Site Fund.....	\$750.00		\$500.00
	<u>\$ 750.00</u>	500.00	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
V. Office supplies.....	\$ .40		\$ 10.00
Janitor supplies.....	2.10		
Postage.....	1.22		
Auto.....	92.11		100.00
	<u>\$ 95.83</u>	120.00	<u>\$ 110.00</u>
VI. Miscellaneous.....	\$ .75		\$ 5.00
Maintenance overhead.....	300.00		300.00
	<u>\$ 300.75</u>	305.00	<u>\$ 305.00</u>
Total.....	\$3,152.46	\$2,955.00	\$2,935.00
Valuation Calumet Township.....		\$4,105,780.00	
Tax valuation Griffith Corporation.....		4,290,680.00	
			<u>\$3,396,460.00</u>
Rate requested 3.5c per \$100.			
Will net \$2,935.00.			

Naturally in order to show such a yearly statement books must be kept carefully month by month, and the smaller the library the simpler this will be to keep track of. Every library has its monthly set of bills and vouchers, and it is a simple matter to record on each bill the definite charges against your township work.

The Gary Public Library, for the Board of Trustees meeting in August, 1930, drew 66 checks accompanied of course by 66 bills. On each bill is marked in red crayon the budget item against which it is to be charged. A hardware bill may have some items "Repairs" and some "Janitor Supplies", our stationer's bill is partly "Books" and partly "Office Supplies", the bill for the check which reimburses the cash drawer records for August petty cash expenditures, was "Books" \$2.92, "Periodicals" \$2.67, "Janitor's Supplies" \$6.44, "Office Supplies" \$4.37, "Repairs" \$1.25, "Postage and Express" \$33.55, "Auto" \$1.25, "Misc." \$26.52. This accounts not only for the Central Library Cash Drawer, but Branch petty cash as well. We know where each expenditure was incurred or for what branch, so it is a simple matter to make another notation on a few bills, Calumet township, Rent, \$20.00; St. John township, Books, \$3.30, etc., and when leafing over the bills as they are entered on our general disbursement record to make an additional record on sheets attached for each of our four townships.

Thus the August record for Calumet township standing at a Balance on hand July 1, of \$364.64 augmented by July taxes \$646.11 and July fines \$1.88 but reduced by the July bills \$115.82 showed first a fines credit \$2.72 and then charges as follows drawn from just 5 of the total 66 general fund checks, the salary fund and the additions record of the order department. (We use the latter figure instead of the book bill which would necessitate too involved an itemization. The additions record is made each month from the order cards with their cost notes as they are filed into the branch shelf list.)

Sites fund check .....	\$250 00
Rent, Ross .....	12 00
Rent, Griffith .....	20 00
Light .....	2 36
Petty Cash .....	
Postage .....	08
Miscellaneous .....	25
Salaries .....	25 00
Salaries .....	25 00
Janitor .....	3 00
August books .....	4 49

Total ..... \$342 18

Balance on hand to Calumet's credit, September, \$557.35.

It will be understood that this is paper balance record only. The funds are all kept together but we know from this record exactly what proportion of the general fund should be used for Calumet township's expenditures. The maintenance charge agreed upon is charged against the township records half in the June record and half in the December. The December record also takes the share of auto expenses for the year and the charge for Gary books loaned in extension service. The items could just as easily be figured up twice each year but we find we are too anxious to make up our budget statement July 1st to wait for circulation statistics, hence the entire year's charge goes in in December when we can hold the record open for a few days.

We would not consider for a moment dispensing with any of our township records. We want to know what we are doing, and we wish records available to show that we are playing fair with the township taxpayers. This should be of as vital importance to the librarian and library trustees as to the Township trustee, his or her (two of our Township trustees are capable women) Advisory Board and the rural taxpayer whom we have found altogether reasonable if dealt with honestly, efficiently and candidly. If such records are important in a large city library where the question of township extension is not pressing, how much more essential are they to the small library whose very life depends on contented co-operation between town and township authorities.

## LEST WE FORGET

Let us not forget that nearly one out of every three persons in Indiana is without access to any public library. Books are our constant companions. We can scarcely conceive passing even one month without the use of books. And yet there are thousands of persons in seventy-seven of our Indiana counties that are still living in the "dark age" of the book world.

We, as librarians, are concerned about this problem. We sincerely wish to secure service for them. But, as the old saying goes, "if wishes were horses, all beggars might ride", but wishes are not horses, and our book beggars must still go hungry.

The Library and Historical Board earnestly endeavored to enlarge and improve the service and we asked the present legislature for an increased appropriation sufficient to employ another field worker as assistant to Miss Warren, but instead of granting us this increase they reduced our budget, so we shall have to ask each of you to increase your interest and renew your energies in behalf of library extension.

Let us enumerate a few of the influences that might be helpful, and ask ourselves conscientiously if we cannot press some of them a little harder, during the coming year.

First, how about the service already established? Is your library serving a township? If so, is it giving the very best service it can for the tax money received? Is the library merely "open" to serve the taxpayers outside of the town, or are you **SENDING BOOKS TO THESE TAXPAYERS**? Certainly the ideal for township service would be to maintain book collections in every school room in the township and in other centers where they are needed. Is your library working toward this ideal? Not many libraries could maintain a book wagon for a township as Elkhart and Noblesville do, but every township could send books out to the people and not wait

for the patrons who do not come. Nothing will do more to popularize your library tax than to establish these book collections out over your township. Let us endeavor to build up the service in the areas already taxed and make it so popular that the residents of nearby unserved townships will be clamoring for service.

Second, how about extending the service to new townships or to the entire county?

Have you, as a librarian, actually "sold" this service to yourself? Have you studied county systems so that you know exactly how they operate? Have you made a survey of your county to know how many residents need such service and what it would cost? Are you, the librarian, willing to undertake the added responsibilities and adjust your facilities to an enlarged service?

If you have "sold" it to yourself, have you "sold" it to your library board? They must be willing to **OFFER** the service. Can you convince them that trivial hindrances should be surmounted for the wonderful service they can render to schools and school children and to adults who would benefit from the use of books which your Board members already enjoy?

Have you talked with Township Trustee or Township Advisory Board members, or with County Commissioners? I visited a library a short time ago, whose board had filed its statement with the county commissioners offering service, and the librarian did not know the name or address of any one of the commissioners! Contacts should be made with these men; have an "open house" some evening, with your board as host, and explain the service to them.

Have you endeavored to contact groups of citizens, who after all, are the taxpayers, and have the greatest influence upon public opinion? Many of them are already greatly interested or should be for library extension has been endorsed as part of the program of several national and state organi-

zations. The Women's clubs have a library extension chairman in your county; find out who she is, and from your wealth of information concerning library extension, give her all the help and advice you can; plan with her to invite all the members of the women's clubs to be your guests on some special afternoon, and explain library service to them. Make similar contacts with the Farm Bureau and Parent-Teacher groups, the County Superintendent of Schools and the teachers. Their interest will be an invaluable help.

In behalf of the State Library I wish to assure you that we stand back of you and ready to aid in every way possible. Let us all use this united strength to the end that another year will see a wave of library extension sweep over Indiana. Where township extension seems the best method, let us reach out this helping hand to neighboring townships. Where County-wide service is possible, let us work toward this ideal.

Yours, in service,

MRS. FRANK J. SHEEHAN,  
President, Indiana Library and Historical  
Board.

### TRUCK SERVICE COSTS VERSUS STATION AND BRANCH COSTS

Bernice Doran, County Librarian, Vander-  
burgh County Library, Evansville

One of the elusive things which statistics cannot settle is the question, which is better and cheaper for a county, library-truck service, or station and branch service. We can determine the cost of operating a truck, and of maintaining a branch or station, but that will not tell us which is best for our own community. Let us consider the advantages of each type of service and the conditions which would influence our choice.

"If the county includes communities of 1,000 or over (outside the central town)," to quote Miss Harriet Long's "County Library Service," it goes without saying that library branch service will be provided. It

is desirable in towns of smaller population—500 or 600. Recreational facilities are scarce in a town of this size, and an attractive library room, well lighted and cared for—with a tempting array of books and magazines will do much to counteract less wholesome influences and bring books to many."

The question of securing branch sites and service, presents a different problem in each community. The larger and more thickly populated counties, as many in California, have attractive branch libraries owned and operated as city branches. In New Jersey counties the work is done on a co-operative basis. This is quoted from Miss Sara Askew in *Library Journal* April 1, 1927: "The county furnishes books, trained supervision and direction, and a bureau of reference and information. The locality furnishes quarters for the branches, supplies, a librarian and sometimes assistants. The amounts vary (in addition to the county tax) from \$100 to \$26,000. The quarters range from a corner of a roadside market to a perfect Gothic building."

To secure some statistics on branch and station costs, I wrote to a number of Indiana libraries serving rural populations. The figures are all for 1929. It would be interesting to have data from Ohio, also, but I thought it better to limit my queries to my own state. Practically all circulate books through the rural schools; of course there are no rentals or custodian fees for these stations. Several of the smaller systems in Indiana have no outside expense for their rural stations except taxi fare for transporting the collections of books. Nappanee paid \$8 a year for taxi service; Rising Sun \$40. Spencer county pays no rent for rural stations, but allows custodians 1c per circulation—\$15 to \$20 being paid at one time. (I do not know the total amount paid out in a year.) They also have taxi expense of \$175 a year. Rochester has one sub-branch with a circulation of about 5,850, which cost \$350 to operate. Scott county spends \$250 a year for 8 stations, and has a rural circulation of 23,000,



but this includes 30 schools also. Switzerland county has 11 stations and 45 schools; spends \$670 and has a circulation of 23,616 books. Columbia City has one branch with a maintenance of \$962 and a circulation of 10,440. They spend 7 cents per mile for a rented auto to transport books. Logansport has one branch open all year. The total upkeep is \$411.32; the circulation 10,349. The custodians of their adult stations are paid according to the number of books given out—about 1 cent per book. The circulations vary from 154 to 5,490, and the fees from \$5 to \$57. Fort Wayne has 5 permanent branches with a total expenditure of \$4,118.08 and a circulation of 49,848. Its 18 deposit libraries have a total expenditure of \$59.75 and circulate 24,894 books. The 96 schools circulate 64,013 books. Gary has one Carnegie branch library in an outlying town which circulates 34,885 books with an expenditure of \$5,591. The other branches are in rented buildings. The costs vary from \$1,889 a year to \$3,152, and the circulations from 5,640 to 17,756. The costs are given for the township, and there is more than one branch in each. Evansville has no rented branches, stations nor paid custodians. We have collections in 46 schools, 2 stores and 1 home, and serve individual patrons on routes from the truck.

Now as to that useful and interesting vehicle—the book truck. In serving a county such as ours—Vanderburgh—a truck is indispensable. Outside of Evansville, we have no community larger than 10 or 12 houses. In the outlying parts of the county our truck takes us on our routes—house to house visits, all the year-round. This service is greatly appreciated, and is most interesting and satisfying. One meets the rural people on their own ground. The book truck becomes a part of the landscape, and a natural and easy contact is the result. In addition to circulating books, the truck is indispensable in tying the county together. It is the link between the central library, the schools, stations, and individual patrons.

As to the cost of book truck service—I would refer you to the *Library Journal* of Feb. 1, 1930. This whole number was devoted to the Book Truck, including a very interesting article on the Dayton Book Wagon. The latest edition of this unusual library on wheels is a ton and a half Reo truck with a specially constructed body. Its cost was \$1,904, and it can carry 1,000 to 1,200 books. It takes the place of small branch libraries in outlying parts of the city.

Most county libraries choose trucks of lighter make—Ford, Chevrolet or Dodge, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton weight to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton. To the original cost must be added the expense of the special body—which ranges from \$109 to \$165, according to Miss Edna Holden's article on the cost of Book truck service in the above *Library Journal*. The lettering costs from \$12 to \$20.

Bloomington's truck cost \$860.15; their yearly mileage is 6,989 at a cost of 4.5 cents per mile. Our Evansville truck cost \$890, traveled 7,231 miles at a cost of 5.3 cents per mile. Fort Wayne has an ordinary Ford truck, and a Chevrolet Sedan also. Their truck cost \$845 and ran about 6,000 miles a year, at a cost of 4.8 cents a mile. Logansport spent \$1,050.32 for a truck and runs it 6,018 miles a year at a cost of 5.7 cents per mile. The Muncie truck cost \$1,185; it travels about 4,000 miles a year with an expense of 3.2 cents a mile. Rochester paid \$1,850 for theirs; it ran 5,635 miles at a cost of 8 cents a mile. Noblesville spent \$1,414; their yearly mileage was 2,040, and cost per mile 4.2 cents.

A book truck apparently costs more to operate than a small branch, but I think makes this up many times in usefulness and quality of service. I feel too new to County work to say definitely which type of service is best, but I think the two types should supplement each other rather than be "versus" each other.

## RURAL ADULT EDUCATION SOME QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED

By John D. Willard

### *Smith-Hughes Classes*

Practical questions lead far afield from textbooks and classes. What is library doing to capitalize on interest aroused in this way?

### *Extension Service*

(5,800 extension workers, 273,518 volunteer leaders.)

How many of these can use library effectively?

What is library doing for them?

What are they doing to promote library's work?

### *Library Personnel*

How can authorities be made aware that books lose much of their value without trained librarians?

### *Parent Education Organizations*

What is library doing to keep vital contact with P-T-A?

### *Other Agencies*

How can librarians cultivate these other rural agencies?

Farm Bureau

Grange

Farmer's Union  
Gleaners  
Farmers' clubs  
Community clubs  
Service clubs  
Women's clubs  
Commodity marketing associations  
Livestock improvement associations  
Fairs, shows, exhibits, institutes  
Religious organizations—Y. M. C. A., etc.  
Patriotic organizations  
Social service organizations  
Recreational organizations  
Newspapers and farm journals  
State teachers' associations  
Consolidated school associations  
Vocational conferences  
Associations of economics and sociology  
County school superintendents associations  
Master farmers  
Master home makers  
Home demonstration agents' association  
Home economics associations  
County agents' associations  
Child study associations  
Library associations  
Fair secretaries associations  
Boards of trade and chambers of commerce  
American Association of University Women

## COUNTY LIBRARY REPORTS

<b>Ft. Wayne—Allen County Library</b>	
Serves all (20) townships	
<b>Income—</b>	
City .....	\$103,671 52
County .....	28,521 76
Other sources .....	4,272 48
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$136,465 76</b>
City Population .....	114,946
County Population .....	31,797
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>146,743</b>
Number of books .....	191,806

<b>Circulation—</b>	
City .....	889,747
Rural .....	180,388
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,070,135</b>
<b>Number of borrowers—</b>	
City .....	54,396
Rural .....	9,820
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>64,216</b>
<b>Agencies—</b>	
Central library .....	1
Branches .....	12
Three of these are City School Branches which were withdrawn from Public Library—June 1930.	

Stations .....	48
Other agencies .....	153
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>214</b>
Library tax rate: city 5c; county 4c, per \$100.	

Margaret M. Colerick,  
Librarian.

Margaret Winning,  
County librarian.

#### Summary of Circulation Report 1930

County Branches:	1929	1930
Harlan .....	7,639	9,647
Huntertown .....	7,569	8,207
Monroeville .....	8,180	8,830
New Haven .....	20,368	23,292
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>43,756</b>	<b>49,976</b>
Deposit Libraries:		
Aboite .....	1,207	1,537
Arcola .....	2,261	4,723
By-the-Way .....	124	900
Cedarville .....	1,946	2,957
Edgerton .....	995	1,796
Grabill .....	1,659	1,961
Hall's Corners .....	739	1,184
Hoagland .....	1,182	2,189
Infirmery .....	1,102	5,281
Lafayette Center .....	45	909
Leo .....	2,483	3,355
Maples .....	842	1,974
Orphan's Home .....		343
St. Joe .....	45	
Sand Point .....	687	1,077
Tillman .....	3,643	5,681
Waynedale .....	2,528	3,420
Wayside .....	1,080	2,648
Woodburn .....	6,093	7,454
Yoder .....	1,514	2,553
Zanesville .....	792	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>30,967</b>	<b>51,942</b>
Schoolroom Collections:		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>64,013</b>	<b>75,889</b>
Office Circulation:		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>2,581</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>139,860</b>	<b>180,388</b>
Registration .....	8,526	9,820

We are giving the figures of our yearly report for both city and county. Of course we do not differentiate from city and county borrowers in the main library or city branches and many do use the library in Fort Wayne, in fact, some use all library agencies available.

Our principal aim is to reach every one in Allen county and to make the library a necessary part of their lives. Since we cannot reach individuals we try to interest our people working in the branches, deposits, schools, organizations, and work through them. We find the biggest results are where our local library workers are most interested. We keep this interest alive by group meetings, (when possible), personal visits, and attendance at as many community gatherings as possible.

We have many problems. One big one is our work with the county high schools. We have tried to help organize them but are not sure but that our work is wasted, for, in most cases, there is no provision to keep up the high school library, and also, there is not much to organize. The one result the school likes is the card catalog to show the state inspector. Another problem is to get a full registration for all those in the county who use the county library. Of course there is no question with the branches but it is an easy thing at a deposit station for the storekeeper or postman not to check up to see if all borrowers are registered. Really, when you come down to it, the real problem is making ourselves get around to all the places often enough and yet keep up the office end of the work as well.

Our successes are not very startling in any one thing but in checking up we do find a gratifying gain in circulation, but best of all we feel we have more and stauncher library friends.

Margaret Winning.

**Columbus—Bartholomew County Library**  
Serves all (14) Townships.

Income—	
City .....	\$ 6,433 61
County .....	6,902 01
Other sources .....	504 15
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$13,839 77
City Population .....	13,952
County Population .....	9,935
<hr/>	
Total .....	23,887
Number of books .....	28,283
Circulation—	
City .....	99,447
Rural .....	101,243
<hr/>	
Total .....	200,690
Number of borrowers—	
Total .....	7,954
Agencies—	
Central library .....	1
Branches .....	1
Stations .....	29
Other agencies, schools ....	47
<hr/>	
Library tax rate: city 5c; county 3c on \$100.	

Gladys Walker,  
Librarian.

The year showed a substantial increase in circulation over the preceding one. The greater part of this gain has been in the county among the juvenile readers. Our school work was given particular attention. A tea was given for the county teachers during book week. An entertaining program was arranged and the library staff found this a splendid opportunity to meet and know those especially interested in school problems. The schools were visited, stories were told to the children and special parties were held on Saturday mornings for the purpose of arousing their interest in good books.

A poster publicity contest conducted in the city schools recently brought new readers to the library and created added interest among local children.

An attempt has been made to place something of especial interest on display in the library every week. These small attractions are watched for by patrons. It has not been necessary to expend money for this purpose. A local artist brings an oil painting to the library every week, sometimes studies which are familiar to our readers. These add local color and arouse appreciation for the fine arts. If the posters issued by the Northwestern Railway Co. are placed on black backgrounds after the white borders are removed, beautiful effects may be obtained for special book displays.

Our new non-fiction books have been brought before the people in various ways. Reviews in the newspapers, clipped reviews placed on bulletin boards, jackets and other well-known methods are used. This has been done in the county also.

Gladys Walker.

**Fowler—Benton County Library**

Serves Fowler and Six Townships.

Income—	
City .....	\$1,010 62
County .....	5,675 95
Other sources .....	102 85
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$6,789 42
City Population .....	1,564
County Population .....	4,723
<hr/>	
Total .....	6,247
Number of books .....	16,999
Circulation—	
City .....	51,964
Rural .....	49,628
<hr/>	
Total .....	101,592
Number of Borrowers—	
City .....	1,108
Rural .....	2,620
<hr/>	
Total .....	3,728

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

Agencies—	
Central library .....	1
Stations in 8 schools and 4 houses .....	12
Library tax rate: city 5c; county 2½c, Center Township 4c.	

Mrs. Kate B. Hay,  
Librarian.

It might seem from our report that one third of our population was furnishing a little more than one half of our circulation statistics but it really is not the case as residents of all the townships use the central library, too, and the report for rural circulation is only what was reported from the stations.

Keeping in touch with books during the summer by means of the vacation reading plan has been promoted in all the townships with good results. The observance of Childrens' Book Week was an excellent publicity stunt. Service to schools of the County is an important feature of the work of the library, though the needs of Womens' Clubs and other organizations are not neglected.

Our slogan is "Books for all."

Mrs. Kate B. Hay.

**Nashville—Brown County Library**  
Serves all (5) Townships.

Income—	
City .....	\$ 155 30
County .....	1,663 11
Other sources .....	48 39
Total .....	\$1,867 80
City Population .....	369
County Population .....	4,799
Total .....	5,168
Number of books .....	6,765
Circulation—	
City .....	9,806
Rural .....	7,537
Total .....	17,343

Number of borrowers .....	1,751
Agencies—	
Central library .....	1
Stations .....	7
Other agencies, schools ....	28
Library tax rate: city 7c; county 7c.	

Mrs. Helen M. Allison,  
Librarian.

During the past year the Nashville-Brown county public library has served more schools than ever before, and we hope to keep working until every school in the county will have collections of library books in use. There are 42 schools in the county and we had book collections in 28 of them. Two other schools were served by placing books in homes near the school, where the pupils could get them. Our county school superintendent has been interested and has been a great help in delivering these books to the schools, as we have no truck. A number of the teachers are so anxious to get the books that they come for them and return them. Some day we hope to be able to make regular trips over the county and give much better service. There are three high schools in the county and we have furnished the outside reading books for these.

During the present school year we decided to open our library two days a week at 12 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock, so children coming to the Nashville schools from the county could get books at noon. These children are brought in from four different sections of the county by school busses, and they did not have time after school closed in the afternoon to come and get books.

Mrs. Helen M. Allison.

**Logansport—Cass County Library**  
Serves 12 Townships.

Income—	
City .....	\$10,441 86
County .....	10,138 63
Other sources .....	686 14
Total .....	\$21,266 63



City Population .....	18,467
County Population .....	12,549
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>31,016</b>
Number of books .....	60,749
Circulation—	
City .....	183,801
Rural .....	100,527
{ 22,505 stations	
{ 78,022 book truck	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>284,328</b>
Number of borrowers—	
City .....	14,941
Rural .....	7,264
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>22,205</b>
Agencies—	
Central library .....	1
Branches .....	1
Stations, 2 schools, 3 homes,	
4 stores .....	9
Library tax rate: city 5% c, county 3% c.	
Alice D. Stevens,	
Librarian.	
Edna M. Holden,	
County librarian.	

The Logansport-Cass county library feels that one of the most successful and worthwhile projects of this last year has been its summer reading clubs for children. Although summer reading has been a part of our program for seven years, we have never before had as many children interested. Four hundred ninety-six children from the county completed the reading of the ten recommended books and received diplomas. Forty of these read twenty books for the added honor of a gold star. Twelve mothers read three books each on child training and were given diplomas. During the next summer we plan to stress this adult reading and interest more parents and teachers.

The library celebrated Good Book Week by sponsoring two book contests. A volume of Riley's poems was offered as a prize to the sixth grade pupil supplying the correct

authors for twenty listed books. Hundreds entered the contest and much interest was aroused. The same prize was offered to the eighth grade English class compiling the best list of "Twenty books every child should know." We were very much pleased with the excellent lists submitted. Three judges were appointed to decide the winner. We felt this fostered much worth-while class discussion of books.

We have felt a need to encourage reading with our seventh and eighth grade pupils. Working with this in view a beginning has been made in having reading clubs with these English classes. The librarian meets once a month with the class at regular class time and books are discussed and reviewed. We hope to do more of this work next year.

We had our regular booth at the County Fair and distributed booklists.

Our county agricultural agent, cooperating with us, compiled a list of recommended farm books which might be borrowed from the public library. He distributed the lists himself at the farmers' institutes. We felt that new patrons were gained in this way.

The book wagon, carrying about 500 books and current magazines continues to visit each of the 17 consolidated schools once every four weeks with two librarians in charge. About 350 homes are visited once every six weeks. Books are mailed at any time to any patron needing them before the wagon returns. No limit is now made on the number of books and magazines which may be borrowed at one time.

Edna M. Holden.

#### Rochester—Fulton County Library

Serves 6 Townships.

Income, year ending Dec. 31, 1930—

City .....	\$ 2,586 87
County .....	6,697 62
Other sources .....	341 09
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$12,635 58</b>

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

City Population .....	3,527
County Population .....	7,363
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10,890</b>
<b>Number of books—</b>	
City .....	11,507
County .....	4,806
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16,313</b>
<b>Circulation—</b>	
City .....	41,322
County .....	59,937
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>101,259</b>
<b>Number of borrowers—</b>	
City .....	1,587
County .....	2,730
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,317</b>
<b>Agencies—</b>	
Main library .....	1
County sub-branches .....	1
City stations .....	1
County stations .....	1
Other county agencies .....	26
Book truck .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>31</b>

Library tax rate: city 5c, Rochester Twp.  
5½c, other 5 Twps, 3c.

Mrs. Grace S. Mason,  
Librarian.

First time circulation has ever been over  
one hundred thousand.

Extension Circulation Itemized.

Book truck, 52,479; Fulton Branch Li-  
brary, 6,860; Delong store, 598.

Book Truck Circulation by Routes.

Grass Creek, 9,960; Reiter, 3,974; Burton,  
4,280; Woodrow and McKinley, 5,848;  
Leiter's Ford, 6,111; Delong, 2,153; Rich-  
land Center, 8,129; Tiosa and Whippoor-  
will, 4,713; Talma, 7,311.

1,458 volumes added during year. 555  
new borrowers registered.

2,547 pamphlets in vertical file. 185 add-  
ed. 4,003 books reserved.

436 books sent out for extension work  
beside truck service.

130 newspapers and periodicals received.  
16,961 stereographic views lent.

Circulation of magazines from book truck  
was popular feature.

There has been a decided interest in the  
library among adults in the county district.  
The truck is busy with adult readers where  
formerly one would stray in now and then.  
The reading kept up remarkably well dur-  
ing the summer months, also. Recently the  
work of the county library was broadcasted  
from WLS by Mrs. Dow Haimbaugh, a  
member of the library board. Mrs. Haim-  
baugh, also, was on the program at the  
county session of library trustees at the  
joint meeting at Dayton.

Mrs. Grace S. Mason.

#### Madison—Jefferson County Library Serves all (11) Townships.

Income, year ending Dec. 31, 1930—

City and county .....	\$ 7,818 31
Other sources .....	5,676 00

**Total .....** **\$13,494 31**

City Population .....	6,530
County Population .....	12,652

**Total .....** **19,182**

**Number of books .....** **21,105**

**Circulation—**

City .....	52,036
County .....	62,677

**Total .....** **114,713**

**Number of borrowers—**

City .....	5,725
County .....	7,481

**Total .....** **13,206**

**Agencies—**

Main library .....	1
County stations .....	22
School stations .....	4

**Total .....** **27**

Library tax rate: city 6c, county 5c.

Nellie G. Harper,  
Librarian.

**Bloomington—Monroe County Library**

Serves all (12) Townships.

**Income—**

City .....	\$10,626 28
County .....	6,052 67
Other sources .....	1,213 88

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 Total ..... \$17,892 83

City Population ..... 18,214

County Population ..... 17,747

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 Total ..... 35,961

Number of books ..... 24,384

**Circulation—**

City .....	151,684
Rural .....	70,766

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 Total ..... 222,450
**Number of borrowers—**

City .....	7,625
Rural .....	4,349

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 Total ..... 11,974
**Agencies—**

Central library .....	1
Stations, city schools .....	6
Other agencies, truck lends to 68 schools and 6 towns.	

Library tax rate: city 5c, county 4c.

 Bertha Ashby,  
Librarian.

 Lois Henze,  
County Librarian.
**Serving a State Aid County**

By Lois Henze

(Read at Dayton, October 16, 1930)

The phrase "state-aid" implies special conditions—conditions that make it impossible for a county to pay for the education of its children—that make its teachers wait a year or two for their salaries. Many teachers have had to pay interest on money borrowed for living expenses while they waited for their pay. One High School principal had to borrow on his life insurance for household expenses.

The main reason for these conditions in Monroe county lies in its geography. We are next door to Brown county, and every Indiana librarian knows what that implies—beautiful hills and poor land. Limestone quarries have brought wealth to a fortunate few, and employment to many others, but those who depend on farming for a living are too often depending on rocky, barren hillsides. Even the fruit crop is not always dependable. In all the peach orchards in the county I did not see a single blossom this spring. Families whose men were out of work moved out to the country this summer to raise a food supply for next winter, but because of the drought, were unable to do even that.

Imagine being out in the glorious October weather we have been having and calling it work. I have always enjoyed cataloging, but a typewriter has no appeal on beautiful autumn days. Again, imagine living out in the hills, a country child, walking several miles to school, none too well fed, insufficiently clothed, from a two-room shack where you lived with a family of nine or ten children—going to a school house poorly equipped in furniture, and textbooks, with a library of a dozen dilapidated volumes, read and re-read until you felt you knew them by heart. Then suppose a library truck came along loaded with books which you might borrow. What if your father would not sign your application card, saying reading was a waste of time? But perhaps you would be more lucky, and your father might read the books you brought home, until he found he could get a card and books for himself.

When we got our county library, a little over a year ago, after much work and hoping by Miss Ashby and the board members, we decided to start by serving the schools. Any county person could come to the library and borrow books from the city collection, a record being kept of the number of books borrowed and the city library paid a certain amount for each loan. Adults could do this whenever they wished, but few children could be reached in this manner, so we

bought a half-ton Ford truck and had it equipped for service.

There are 68 schools in operation outside of Bloomington, four of them grade and high schools combined, the rest grade schools, one with five rooms, four with four rooms, three with three rooms, eight of two rooms, and the rest of one room. Most schools having more than one room have part of the pupils brought in busses. Several of the one-room schools have only about a dozen pupils, but are on roads which a bus cannot cover, and are less expensive to operate than to try to combine with another school. Some of these buildings are in bad condition but it is hoped that roads will soon be built that will make possible more consolidated schools, when the old ones can be abandoned. Last year one township had two grade schools, the high school pupils transferring to another township, but this summer a family moved away, leaving only four pupils in one of the schools, so it was closed too.

The first visit made to the schools was to register children and explain the truck service. When we had their cards ready they borrowed from the shelves of the truck, just as they would choose them from the shelves in the library, bringing them to the driver to charge. After the first round of visits, when we had to carry extra books to fill up the shelves, and make hurried trips back to the library, the books returned at each school were promptly carded and filled the shelves for the next school. The books are in constant use that way, only being taken in when repairs are necessary.

Our book collection emphasized "easy reading" books, for although we did not loan to the first or second grades except through the teacher, children in the upper grades found many of the older books too difficult. By the end of a few months they were reading a little harder books, but we did not urge them to until they had read enough so that it was more a pleasure than a task. The State Library very kindly loaned us several hundred volumes, most

of them on high school reading lists, for with our limited funds we bought little adult fiction not in popular copyright.

Books are loaned for a period of two or three weeks. On seven routes visits are made every three weeks and two books may be borrowed, and on four routes one book may be borrowed for two weeks. The two week routes are to the high schools and those grade schools visited the same day, where there are so many children that we can loan them no more. Just at present it is our ambition to have enough books to loan two to everyone.

An important part of our book collection is supplementary readers.

While we recognize that this is not the function of libraries ordinarily, yet, we feel that the need is too great to ignore. We have several hundred readers now, most of them primers, first and second readers, some third and fourth, and a very few fifth and sixth. Recommendations from critic teachers and actual examination helped us in buying, while the A. L. A. list of readers and primers brought out last winter aided us when we added to our collection. These readers are not all kept in sets for the teachers use; many are put on the shelves of the truck, for the children like to borrow them for their own reading. This is especially true of the books that do not look like readers, such as Marjorie Hardy's "Wag and Puff" and Pennell and Cusack's "Friends."

This summer routes were established stopping at the little towns for several hours, and at houses along the way. Besides keeping the children reading during the summer, many adults started using the truck. Friendly relationships and wider use of the truck were established. This winter we stop at few houses, most of the parents borrowing through the children, but we have arranged to stay several hours in the towns so that adult borrowing may continue.

Last winter's successes have been proved by the welcome given the truck this fall, and by the eagerness with which new bor-

rowers are registering. We are making special efforts to reach isolated schools early this fall, because after a rain or two the truck cannot try some of the roads. As often as we can we make arrangements to leave books at a store or house, where the teacher gets them. In a few cases we cannot do even this, when the teacher is not willing to trouble with the books. Then there is one school, Chapel Hill, where the parents are afraid of contagion. We explained that we burned books from contagious homes and that none of the county books could have been at the city school where there was an epidemic, but to no avail. I left a collection of books that were all brand new, and when I found that they had not even left the store, I gave up, because I could not go down the road to the school unless I wanted to stay several months. This fall I have been able to go to the school but it remains to be seen whether they read the books or not. The names of the schools are unusual and interesting—Scratcher, Texas, Sand College, Yoho, Saddle Creek, Friendship, Clay, Thrasher.

We think no work could be half so interesting and would not exchange for a county with level, uninteresting roads, more sophisticated patrons, and consolidated schools, although we would not mind having a larger book collection, but that too is something we will enjoy building up ourselves.

#### Rising Sun and Ohio County Library

Serves all (4) Townships.

Income, year ending Dec. 31, 1930—

City .....	\$1,233 45
County .....	1,619 76
Other sources .....	88 40
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,941 61</b>
City Population .....	1,334
County Population .....	2,413
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,747</b>

Number of books .....	7,093
Circulation—	
City .....	22,716
County .....	3,236
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25,952</b>
Number of borrowers—	
City .....	1,091
County .....	1,100
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,191</b>
Agencies—	
Main library .....	1
County stations .....	4
County schools .....	13
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>18</b>

Library tax rate: city 10c, county 5c.

Mrs. Nettie V. McConnell,  
Librarian.

This report is correct in all things except the country circulation. It is really very good but neither the teachers nor the custodians can be prevailed upon to send in their reports, and I know I have only a very small fraction of the actual circulation.

#### Scott County Library

Serves all (5) Townships.

Income—	
County .....	\$4,244 83
City Population .....	1,609
County Population .....	5,815
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,424</b>
Number of books .....	11,323
Circulation—	
City .....	27,202
Rural .....	25,707
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>52,909</b>
Number of borrowers—	
City .....	2,330
Rural .....	2,635
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,965</b>



## Agencies—

Central library .....	1
Stations .....	8

Library tax rate: county 7c.

Jewell Mount,  
Librarian.

Scott County though being one of the smallest counties in Indiana and having a population of only 7,424, is among the most active in library service. Appreciation and better acquaintance with the library shelves is making a new impression in the minds of readers, thus greatly aiding the circulation.

Our aim is to give the best service possible to every man, woman, and child in the county and through the aid of eight stations and thirty-two schools we are able to do this very successfully. Among the schools served there are three high schools, three grade schools and one consolidated school.

We cannot prove everything by statistics for they inform us of the city circulation being greater than that of the rural stations, which is made possible by so many country people coming to the central library to read. The combination of rural circulation over the desk and the station's reports would far exceed city circulation, thus making our county extension much greater.

Successfulness cannot always be measured by figures of circulation, registered borrowers and other library data—but by kindness and appreciation from readers whose expressions are unrivalled. One of our station keepers expressed her thankfulness to the library staff for the unceasing efforts in good book selections mailed to her during her illness and also her privilege as a station keeper. A teacher remarked that her pupils could not "get along" without library books. Much appreciation and encouragement come from teachers who relate the beneficial and delightful value of library books.

Jewell Mount.

## Switzerland County Library

Serves all (6) Townships.

## Income—

County .....	\$5,495 27
Other sources .....	99 63

Total ..... \$5,594 90

City Population ..... 1,178

Rural Population ..... 7,254

Total ..... 8,432

Number of books ..... 14,274

## Circulation—

City ..... 40,142

Rural ..... 23,808

Total ..... 63,950

## Number of borrowers—

City ..... 1,494

Rural ..... 3,390

Total ..... 4,884

## Agencies—

Central library .....	1
Stations .....	11
Other agencies, school stations .....	44

Library tax rate: county 9c.

Amy Johnson,  
Librarian.

## Liberty—Union County Library

Serves all (6) Townships.

## Income—

County .....	\$4,678 48
Other sources .....	304 41

Total ..... \$4,982 89

City Population ..... 1,241

County Population ..... 4,639

Total ..... 5,880

Number of books ..... 8,350

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

69

Circulation—	
City .....	28,377
Rural .....	19,101
Total .....	47,478
Number of borrowers—	
City .....	613
Rural .....	1,350
Total .....	1,963
Agencies—	
Central library .....	1
Stations, including schools..	9
Library tax rate: 4c.	

Esther Hamilton,  
Librarian.

The year 1930 has passed into history recording the busiest year of the Liberty public library since its organization in 1913. The circulation report represents only a small part of what has been done. Back of this is the work of preparing the books for the shelves and keeping an accurate record of where each book is in the County.

A great deal of reference work was done last year and the reading tables attracted many people for hours at a time.

The rank of the stations in the County was as follows:

College Corner .....	5,536
Kitchel .....	3,544
Dunlapville .....	2,753
Billingsville .....	2,118
Brownsville .....	1,890
Clifton .....	1,249
Greenwood .....	693
New Hope .....	494
Philomath .....	334

The library has three shelves of books which are rented for two cents a day. The money with which these books were originally bought was donated by the Commercial Club, 15 years ago. The amount given was \$50, and this was supplemented later by an additional \$50 given by William Morris. This rental shelf has been very popular with the public, and almost all

the late fiction has been purchased with this money. In a few months these books are placed upon the free shelves for the benefit of all readers.

295 meetings were held in the basement. 2,983 books were sent to the various stations.

The circulation per capita in the County was 8 plus.

Borrowers were registered last year and there are now 2,271 using the library.

There are 8,350 books in the library.

The crying need of the library is "more room." Room to house the amount of books necessary to supply the whole county. Room to store the quantities of magazines which must be kept for reference work. Room in which to do the routine work which goes on from day to day. Sometime, perhaps—

Esther Hamilton.

#### Evansville — Vanderburgh County Library

Serves all (8) Townships.

##### Income—

City tax levy .....	\$107,682 98
County tax levy .....	10,177 14
Other sources .....	2,544 79

Total ..... \$120,404 91

City Population .....	102,249
County Population .....	11,071

Total ..... 113,320

Number of books ..... 168,970

##### Circulation—

City .....	713,960
Rural .....	99,152

Total ..... 813,112

##### Number of borrowers—

City .....	31,637
Rural .....	3,710

Total ..... 35,347

##### Agencies—

Central library .....	1
Branches .....	7

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

Stations .....	26
Other agencies .....	48
Library tax rate: city 8c, county 4c.	

Ethel F. McCollough,  
Librarian.

Bernice Doran,  
County Librarian.

## Number of Books Read in Each Township

	1929	1930
Armstrong .....	6,259	7,213
Center .....	16,644	18,313
German .....	5,901	5,648
Knight .....	17,822	22,965
Perry .....	27,133	29,569
Pigeon .....	581	575
Scott .....	6,802	7,524
Union .....	5,327	5,483
Supplementary readers ....	1,880	492
Patrons served at Central ..	1,584	1,370
Total .....	89,933	99,152
Gain .....	9,219	

## Other Figures

From the 1930 Annual Report

Station Visits made by staff members .....	872
Time used in station visits ..	1,687 hours
Home visits on routes .....	1,502
Time used in route visits ....	494 hours
Mileage on book truck .....	6,640 miles
Number of books now in county library .....	23,500
Books added in 1930 .....	2,399
Books worn out in 1930 .....	1,394
Books mended .....	1,714
Stories were told to 585 children in 18 groups.	
Talks made by County Librarian .....	14
Library stations in county ....	50
Routes .....	7
Total number of books read ..	99,152

We have just ordered a new book wagon which is to serve as a city delivery truck, also as a distributing point in districts not served by branches or stations. We bought a three-quarter ton International Harvester truck. The body is 94 inches long, is to

have 4 sections of 3 shelves each on each side, the upper two-thirds of the sides will open up forming a shelter, the lower third will open down forming a ledge on which books may be examined. There will be a folding table on the right cab door, two pockets at the back of the cab and practically no other changes. We are substituting baskets for drawers which usually stick and collect dirt very rapidly.

Bernice Doran.

Newport—Vermillion County Library  
Serves 4 Townships.

Income, year ending Dec. 31, 1930—

City .....	\$ 162 33
County .....	4,136 15

Total ..... \$4,298 78

City Population .....	703
County Population .....	8,144

Total ..... 8,847

Number of books .....	2,534
Circulation (six months) ....	18,093

Number of borrowers—

City .....	566
County .....	1,343

Total ..... 1,909

Agencies—

Main library .....	1
Branches .....	5
Stations .....	2
School stations .....	13

Total ..... 21

Library tax rate: city 5c, county 4c.

Bess Lanham,  
Librarian.

Vermillion county is on the extreme west side of the State of Indiana. By drawing a line through Indianapolis the county may be cut in half. We are between the Wabash River and the state line. The county is forty miles long and ten miles wide. It is

a huge five layer cake and we serve the upper four townships. The main library has its headquarters in the courthouse (considered the finest courthouse in the state). The lower township is served by the Clinton City library.

We are not using a book wagon because we have our branches in five towns as large or larger than the county seat and each wishes a library. We only have four schools that do not include high schools and no one-room schools. We have two stations in postoffices and one in a school. We do not place books in schools where we have the branch libraries for two reasons. First, the schools are very well equipped with reference books—due to the fact that they have never had a public library in the past. Second, the branch librarians have more time to help the children in selecting their books than the teachers. We have parcel post service from the main and also the State library. Miss Henley in charge of the traveling library of the state has surely been a friend in need.

We have teachers' cards and each has the privilege of keeping a collection of books one semester if desired. We are building up a collection of books gradually that we hope will be of use to schools, clubs and the general public.

In some counties a drive is made and advertising a county library is carried on

before the commissioners are asked to levy a tax. In our county the Federation of Women's Clubs sponsored the movement and asked for a levy and the commissioners granted it without the campaign or drive. Therefore the people in the four townships did not have an intelligent understanding of the project and we take every opportunity to speak at teachers' institutes, parent-teachers' meetings, schools, and to people individually. We also have classes in use of the library for all four years of high school.

We were very fortunate in receiving a gift of over 500 volumes both fiction and non fiction from Dr. Coolidge of Washington, D. C., in memory of his wife, a former Newport girl. We call it the Rita Jones Coolidge Memorial collection. It is really a wonderful collection for a library. Nearly all the titles are found in the A. L. A. catalog and the reference books are in Mudge. I had the privilege of meeting Dr. Coolidge and personally thanking him for the books. We had just finished cataloging and arranging the books when he visited us. This collection will not leave the main library because it was given to Newport. We encourage donations at each branch, bringing the books to the main library, cataloging them and returning them to that branch as their own collection.

Bess Lanham.

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### BOOK NOTES AND CURRENT NEWS

Faculty members of Indiana colleges are well represented in the publications of the past few months. One of the most interesting of these is City bosses in the United States by Harold Zink, associate professor of political science in DePauw University. Part one is a general discussion of the social background, personal characteristics and qualifications of the men who have controlled city and state affairs. Part two contains twenty chapters, each of which is devoted to a biographical and historical

account of a prominent politician. New York furnishes material for six of the sketches, Philadelphia three, and Pittsburgh and Chicago two each. Among those included are Martin Lomasney of Boston, William M. Tweed, Richard Croker and George W. Olvaney of New York, Frederick Lundin of Chicago, Martin Behrman of New Orleans, and Abraham Ruef of San Francisco. Numerous footnotes referring to newspaper accounts and state documents indicate the enormous amount of research

that has gone into the making of this book. Duke University Press, Durham, N. C., 1930. \$4.00.

The early history of the republican party by Andrew Wallace Crandall, associate professor of history at DePauw, was prepared as a doctor's thesis at the University of California. It deals with the events leading up to the organization of the republican party and a history of the party through the election of 1856. The extensive bibliography at the end of the volume will be useful to students of the period preceding the civil war. Gorham Press, Boston, 1930. \$3.00.

Professor Frederick D. Kershner of the department of religion of Butler University is the author of *Pioneers of Christian thought*. Some of the theologians considered are Paul of Tarsus, Athanasius, Augustine, Abelard, Aquinas, Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, Schleiermacher and Ritschl. For each of these is given something concerning the age in which he lived, brief biographical information and a statement of his philosophy. The book is intended mainly for ministers and students of religion, but the style is simple and readable and it will not be lacking in interest to the layman. Bobbs-Merrill, 1930. \$3.00.

Butler University is also represented by Professor Elijah Jordan of the department of philosophy whose book is *Theory of Legislation: an essay on the dynamics of public mind*. It is a lengthy and detailed discussion of 486 pages which will interest the psychologist rather than the general reader. Progress Publishing Co., P. O. Box 312, Indianapolis, 1930.

Modern writers at work by Josephine K. Piercy, instructor of English at Indiana University, is a compilation intended for use as a textbook for college students. It includes selections from the writings of well known essayists, humorists, short-story writers and novelists, with a brief note concerning each. More than fifty authors are represented. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1930. \$4.00.

All the thrills of a detective story are to be found in *The House of Darkness* by C. E. Scoggins of Muncie, Indiana. But there is no detective in this adventure which takes place on the Yucatan peninsula. Christopher Kane, an engineer from Kansas, Dr. Maring, an archaeologist, and his daughter Lois undertake to explore hitherto unknown Maya ruins. When their plane is suddenly wrecked, what was to have been a return trip of two hours becomes a life and death struggle of weeks fighting the jungle. There are some excellent and colorful descriptions of jungle life. This book should be helpful in creating an interest in archaeology. Bobbs-Merrill, 1931. \$2.00.

Girls from twelve to fourteen will be pleased with *Judith Lancaster* by Marjorie Hill Allee. Judith, a Virginia girl accustomed to comfort and luxury, is compelled, because of the death of her father, to move to her grandfather's home in southern Indiana and to endure the hardships of pioneer life. The author is a native of Carthage, Indiana, and a graduate of Earlham College. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 1930. \$2.00.

*How's your health*, a comedy in three acts by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, is concerned with a man who suffers from all sorts of imaginary ailments. An effort of his friends to draw him out of this mood results instead in their falling temporarily under the influence of his pessimism. It is a farce filled with laughter. French, New York, 1930. \$.75.

Teachers of civics will find useful J. F. Thornton's *Active citizenship in Indiana*. It is a brief, concise account of town, county and state government. The chapters on local government and the courts are especially good. Although a chapter is devoted to education, no mention is made of libraries. Questions and topics for investigation and discussion are provided for classroom use. There is a brief bibliography but no index. Longmans, Green and Co., New York, 1930. \$.25.

*Hughes' Indiana legal directory* is a new publication which the author, Charles



W. Hughes, Ladoga, Indiana, attorney, plans to issue annually. It is a register of the members of the bar of Indiana arranged by city and town only. It lists in addition corresponding attorneys, officers and committees of the Indiana State Bar Association, judges of the supreme, appellate, circuit, and superior courts, and county, city and town officers. The author, Ladoga, Indiana, 1931. \$3.50.

A great deal of worthwhile information concerning Elkhart county has been gathered together by Henry S. K. Bartholomew, president of the Elkhart County Historical Society, in his Pioneer history of Elkhart county, Indiana. The author states that he had been accumulating this material, a great deal of which has been procured from newspapers, for over thirty years. There is unfortunately no index. The author, R. F. D. 2, Goshen, Ind., 1930, \$3.00.

In Johnny Appleseed and his time: an historical romance by Henry A. Pershing of South Bend, the famous planter of apple trees in the middle west is placed in an atmosphere of fiction. A great many historical events are introduced which were contemporary but it is doubtful if there is evidence to prove that Johnny Appleseed was actually involved in all of them. Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., Strasburg, Va., 1930. \$2.50.

James L. Clifford of Evansville is the author of Experiments in atomic science for the amateur. Some knowledge of chemistry and physics will be necessary in the use of this book which is made up of descriptions for the construction of simple and inexpensive apparatus for home experiments. Each chapter is carefully illustrated. Richard G. Badger, Boston, 1930. \$1.50.

—Marie Thale.

### WILL YOU BE ONE?

The following message addressed to librarians and friends of library work was

drafted at a recent Executive Board meeting of the American Library Association:

The American Library Association Council and Executive Board are convinced of the necessity of continuing important work now under way but unless additional funds are secured, some essential services must be discontinued. Will you be one of two hundred to provide one sustaining membership from an individual, institution, firm or group within three months to secure additional million dollar endowment. On behalf of the Executive Board.

(Signed) ADAM STROHM,

President.

For fifty years the American Library Association has worked to provide adequate book service through libraries for the United States and Canada. Today there are more than 6,000 public libraries serving approximately sixty-five million people and 230 county libraries providing rural and urban readers with equal book privileges. There are still, however, nearly fifty million people without adequate book service and 1,000 counties without one public library within their borders.

To assist the Association in its Herculean task of establishing libraries and extending library work, the Carnegie Corporation has contributed a million dollars toward a permanent A. L. A. endowment. A second million is believed to be in sight when the A. L. A. can raise through its own efforts another million in memberships or gifts.

More than half the needed amount has been raised through quiet solicitation among known friends of library work. It is essential now, however, to raise \$20,000 immediately. Unless this amount can be obtained at once, some of the most important activities of the American Library Association, or essential features of several, must be discontinued. Those seriously affected are Library Extension, Education for Librarianship and Personnel Service, and Adult Education.

If \$20,000 can be raised through sustaining memberships at \$100 a year, or through other memberships, a double purpose will be realized. Vital and far-reaching projects can be continued and the Association may qualify, through a generous arrangement with the prospective donor, for a million dollar endowment fund, thus preventing the recurrence of a similar situation, or worse, a year hence.

Only 200 sustaining memberships are needed and these may be taken by individuals, groups or business firms. Members of library staffs, library boards and library clubs are, in many cases, contributing toward group memberships taken in the names of their organization. Applications for memberships may be sent to the American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, or to one of the following Special Membership Committee members in Indiana: Orpha Maud Peters, Public Library, Gary; Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, 608 E. Main Street, Muncie.

G. B. UTLEY,

Chairman A. L. A. Special Membership Committee.

To Feb. 24th, thirty-nine new Sustaining Members and twenty-eight Contributing Members have joined the American Library Association since January 1. These, with the new regular and institutional memberships for the same period, credit the Association with \$6,072 toward the \$20,000 needed, and, capitalized, add \$121,440 to the million dollar endowment fund, bringing it up to a total of \$673,902. Results are still coming in and librarians throughout the country are working earnestly to complete the fund.

The appeal is not made to librarians only but it is desired that library workers appeal to those whom they think might take either a sustaining or a contributing (\$25) membership. It will be helpful also for more libraries to take an institutional membership at \$5.00 or obtain ordinary members at \$4.00 and \$2.00. Every effort must be made to increase and keep up the memberships in

the A. L. A. now and in the future. Trustees who will represent the good of their own and other libraries have a stake in the Association's prosperity and proper maintenance quite as much as librarians and their aid is more than welcome. Not only must this immediate appeal be met but we must look forward to increased support for the national body that bears the leadership in library affairs.

### Lincoln Library at Fort Wayne

An event of nation-wide importance took place in Fort Wayne on February 11th when the library and museum of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation was opened with dedication exercises and a banquet to many invited Lincoln students and collectors.

The nucleus of the collection is the famous Brady photograph of Lincoln which was presented to Arthur F. Hall at the time he organized the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company thirty years ago. Other portraits and curios came to Mr. Hall, and his increasing interest finally led to his establishing the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation in 1928, bringing to Fort Wayne as the director of this foundation the Rev. Louis A. Warren, one of the best known authorities on Lincoln history, author of "Lincoln's Parentage and Childhood" and other books and magazine articles.

Under Dr. Warren's editorship ninety-one numbers of "Lincoln Lore" have been printed and sent out to all those sufficiently interested in Lincoln history to send their names to the Lincoln Life Insurance Company. These pamphlets or rather, broadsides, soon were found so valuable by students of Lincoln history that perforations were added at one side that they might be bound at the end of each year. Their contents are the result of Mr. Warren's research in Lincoln history.

In addition to editing "Lincoln Lore," Mr. Warren has devoted the three years of

his directorship of the foundation in adding to the collection begun by Mr. Hall, with a view toward establishing in Fort Wayne a library of Lincoln manuscripts and documents to be open to all Lincoln students. In addition to the collection already made by Mr. Hall, other items, Lincoln letters, rare broadsides, medals and much current literature have been obtained.

Dr. Warren's own valuable collections, three in number, have been added, these including the Helm-Haycraft collection of early Kentucky manuscripts, the Hitchcock collection of Hanks family papers and the Warren collection of copied court records.

The early Kentucky manuscripts in the Helm-Haycraft collection, about two thousand in number, were gathered more than a hundred years ago by John Helm, the surveyor, and Samuel Haycraft, the historian, in the communities where Lincoln's parents lived. The Hanks papers, including 1,200 genealogical lists of Hanks families and hundreds of letters and records of the family, were brought together thirty years ago by Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. The Warren collection of Lincoln source material represents the personal efforts put forth during the last ten years by the director of the foundation in county Courthouses of Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, where thousands of records bearing on the Lincoln and cognate families were copied.

Other valuable collections which have been obtained for the museum include the Richard Thompson (Terre Haute) collection of manuscripts purchased two years ago, consisting of some Lincoln letters and valuable correspondence contemporaneous with Lincoln's term in Congress and his years as President. There are more than two thousand manuscripts in this collection, practically all unpublished material which will help materially in showing the political status of the Western country over a period of many years.

The Daniel Fish library of Minneapolis, Minn., was purchased during 1930. This collection was made by Judge Fish and has

been untouched since his death. Its value is well known to all Lincoln collectors.

The David H. Griffith collection, even more remarkable, was purchased from David H. Griffith of Fisk, Wis. It contains an enormous number of periodicals, hundreds of programs, catalogues, broadsides, etc.

All this collection of Lincoliana is now housed on the fourth floor of the fireproof office building of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, where the research worker is offered every possible advantage to be found in a modern library equipment. Special attention has been given to its card index files and to the thousands of Lincoln items systematically arranged in its manuscript files and bookcases.

A feature of the dedication was the presentation by J. Ross McCulloch of Fort Wayne of the large collection of correspondence and papers left by his grandfather, Hugh McCulloch, who was a member of Lincoln's cabinet succeeding Chase as secretary of the treasury. Richard Lieber, Dr. D. B. Waldo of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, President of the Chicago Historical Society, were speakers and Mr. Bailey of the State Library made the Dedicatory address, the program being broadcasted over station WOWO. At an evening assembly Dr. Edgar DeWitt Jones of Detroit gave the address and Frank B. Taylor of Fort Wayne told of his father's Civil War songs. Paul Manship is working on a bronze statue of Lincoln which it was announced will be ready in 1932 for erection in Fort Wayne.

### Beveridge Gift

Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge has presented to the Indiana State Library the four volume manuscript edition of Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1858, by Albert J. Beveridge. The set contains a page of the original manuscript, has extra illustrations, and is bound in three-fourths morocco.

### Indiana Bookplates

A friend of the State Library has given from his bookplate collection the plates that are by Indiana artists or whose owners have lived or live now in Indiana. Over a hundred bookplates were given as the foundation of a larger collection which will supplement the volume on Indiana bookplates published about twenty years ago by Miss Esther Griffin White of Richmond. To help build up this collection the State Library would like to receive the assistance of librarians throughout the state. It would welcome copies of all plates used now or in the past by the library and any other plates that it may be possible to obtain for the purpose from local residents or from the artists who have designed them.

### Children's Books

At a recent meeting of the children's librarians of the Evansville Public Library, the books on the following list were approved for duplication. These titles should offer suggestions to other libraries.

Adams, Mrs. Julia (Davis.) Vaino, a boy of New Finland; illustrated by Lempi Ostman. Dutton, 1929. 2.50

The hero of this story of modern Finland is a young schoolboy of Helsingfors, who bore the most deeply Finnish name his mother could give him. It is she who throughout the story typifies the patriotic spirit of the country which she seeks to keep fresh and vital by tales of the ancient heroes. The Kalevala is the source of many of these legends. A. L. A. Grades 6-8.

Allingham, William. Robin Redbreast, and other verses. Macmillan, 1930. 1.00

A reprint of a quaint little book read by boys and girls of other days. Grades 4-6.

Bronson, Wilfred S. Fingerfins, the tale of a Sargasso fish. Macmillan, 1930. 2.00

Fingerfins is a tiny fish who lives in Sargasso sea weed. He has many unusual accomplishments, of swelling up to twice

his size to avoid being eaten by larger fish, of squirting water from under his arms whenever he yawns, and of holding food in his handlike fins. He is captured by a scientist and kept in a tank on the ship deck until a great wave washes him overboard and back into the sea. Written and illustrated by the staff artist of a scientific expedition, the book is charming as well as accurate. Grades 3-5.

Coatsworth, Elizabeth J. The boy with the parrot, a story of Guatemala; pictures by W. S. Bronson. Macmillan, 1930. 1.75

"Keep a brave heart! and remember your manners, your prayers and your poor widowed mother," called Sebastian's mother to him as he started out with his pack on his back to make his fortune. The scene is Guatemala. Folklore and customs are interwoven in an interesting way. Grades 4-6.

Coatsworth, Elizabeth Jane. The cat who went to heaven; pictures by Lynd Ward. Macmillan, 1930. 2.00

About an artist, his cook, his painting, and his kitten in Japan. Will the kitten, who brought good luck to the house, be admitted into the painting of the great Buddha? She listens and watches as the artist recalls the story of each animal, then paints it. Does she go to heaven, in the procession, with the noble horse and elephant, the beautiful deer and tiger, the strange monkey and snail? Fascinating illustrations. Grades 4-6.

Coleman, Satis and Thorn, Alice. Singing time. Day. 2.50

A collection of songs for the youngest singers. "These songs have grown out of the actual experience of children from 3-6 years of age in nursery schools, private studio and the kindergarten." The illustrations are very nice.

Crew, Helen Coale. Alanna; illustrated by Joan Esley. Harper, 1929. 2.00

Alanna Malone was a fine little Irish girl whose eyes matched the harebells and



her hair the raven's wing. How she helped her mother, wandered over the hills with her ballad-singing uncle, drank tea with the colonel's daughter, and finally visited her aunt in America, are all related in this story. A. L. A. Grades 5-8.

Eaton, Jeanette. A daughter of the Seine. Harper, 1929. 2.50

The life of Mme. Roland, and a vivid account of the French revolution. Grades 8-12.

Hallock, Grace Taber. Edward Livingston Trudeau. Heath, 1929. 1.12

Interesting biography of Trudeau and his fight against tuberculosis. Grades 7-9.

Jones, Wilfred. How the derrick works. Macmillan, 1930. 2.00

Any boy who has stood spellbound watching the movements of a giant derrick will be interested in this book which so explicitly and clearly tells and illustrates the make-up and uses of this piece of machinery. Grades 6-9.

Kelly, Eric P. The blacksmith of Vilno; a tale of Poland in the year 1832; pictures made in Vilno by Angela Pruszyńska. Macmillan, 1930. 2.50

This well developed story of mystery and adventure is told against the background of Poland's history in the days following the unsuccessful revolution against the power of Russia. It depicts a patriotic, suppressed people struggling to protect their symbols of liberty and preserve their cultural and spiritual life. A. L. A. Grades 7-12.

Kerr, Estelle M. The town crier of Gevrey; pictures by the author. Macmillan, 1930. 1.75

Pierre was only 13, but was not too young to ride the grandfather's bicycle all over Gevrey and to cry out the news of the day. The tale presents a good picture of war times in a small French town—the rationing of food, the effort to carry on, and the anxiety of not hearing from brothers and sons in the service. The author spent a

summer in Gevrey and there made the pen and ink sketches of children with which she illustrates her book. Grades 4-6.

Lownsbury, Eloise. The boy knight of Reims. Houghton, 1927. 2.25

A vivid picture of the fourteenth century painted against the background of Reims Cathedral. The climax of the story is reached when Jeanne D'Arc appears with her army of 12,000 men and the coronation of the Dauphin takes place. Grades 7-9.

Miller, Elizabeth Cleveland. Pran of Albania; illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham. Doubleday, Doran, 1929. 2.00

The lovely simple life of the Albania mountain people; Pran's friendship with Nush, a boy her own age; the war; the refugee life; peace again; Pran's betrothal to an unknown; her refusal to accept her parents choice; her vow to the Church; and finally her marriage to Nush make a most delightful story for older girls. Can be used when love stories are in demand. Grades 7-10.

Mukerji, Dhan Gopal. The chief of the herd; illustrated by Mahlon Blaine. Dutton, 1929. 2.50

Sirdar was a young elephant, but since he had saved the herd from capture and death, he was made chief. This is the story of all the trials and tribulations of an elephant chief told by Sirdar. It is written in the author's usual beautiful English, and a great deal of the philosophy could be tried by people with profit. Grades 6-8.

Olfers, Sibylle. When the root children wake up; text by Helen Dean Fish. Stokes, 1930. 1.50

How the seeds wake up and grow and choose such lovely colors for their dresses is told in this enchanting picture book. Very nice for hospitals. Grades 1-2.

Patch, Edith Marion. Holiday meadow; decorations by W. S. Bronson. Macmillan, 1930. 2.00



A companion volume to *Holiday Pond*. Interesting accounts and descriptions of birds, insects, seeds, and flowers are given. Many of the illustrations are from photographs. Grades 3-5.

Peck, Anne Merriman. *Storybook Europe*. Harper, 1929. 2.50

Attractive travel book, with delightful wood cuts in green and black and white, unexpectedly inserted. Material is informally and interestingly told. Countries portrayed are Italy, France and England. Good to use with Allen and Carpenter, since the treatment is more informal. Grades 7-9.

Rolt-Wheeler, Francis. *The boy with the U. S. aviators*. Lothrop, 1929. 1.75

Orvie Lee and his father, Major Lee, a world war aviator are forced to make a parachute drop from a burning plane. The process of doing it, and the sensations enroute are clearly told. The book continues with the boy's progress in the field of aviation. The incidents told are frequently taken from the U. S. Army, Navy, and Forest Service reports, and the exact citation given. Contrasts in the commercial aviation of today and that of the world war period are given; also contrasts of the accomplishment here and in Europe. Grades 7-9.

*The Scout Jamboree Book*, by fifteen Boy Scouts, from whose stories this book was taken; with a foreword by J. E. West. Putnam, 1930. 1.75

The story of the 50,000 Boy Scouts from 74 different countries who attended the Scout Jamboree in England, held in 1929. Of the 1,500 American boys attending the Jamboree, the manuscripts of 15 were used in making this book. The parades, stunts, visits to other Scouts' camps, the august visitors and the mud are described in a vivid, boylike manner. Will be liked by all boys. Grades 5-8.

Singmaster, Elsie. *You make your own luck*. Longmans, 1929. 2.00

"You make your own luck! If I were you I'd go to college," said Dr. Abernethy to Nellie Edna. That was the advice that Nellie Edna needed. She went to the moun-

tains to teach school, which gave her an opportunity to study, fifty dollars per month, and finally college. A little sentimental and slight mystery, but better for high school pupils than many novels that they read. Grades 8-12.

Starbuck, Edwin Diller. *Familiar Haunts; Enchanted Paths; Far Horizons*. Macmillan. 3 volumes. 1930. 2.50 each.

Three volumes issued as the *Wonder Book*. Modern fairy tales, some of which are hard to find in other sources. Charmingly illustrated. Grades 3-5.

Timmermans, Felix. *St. Nicholas in trouble*. Harper. 1.50

A delightful Christmas story with a true German savour. After St. Nicholas has visited a certain village on Christmas eve, he found that there was a little waif, named Cecilia for whom he had no toys or goodies and she had so wanted a chocolate ship that she had seen in a shop. With the help of his donkey, Rupert, and a poet and the town watchman he is able to bring the child her heart's desire. Grades 3-6.

Trowbridge, Lydia J. *Betty of the Consulate*. Doubleday. 2.00

Betty and Billy were five and three when their father was sent to China as consul during Lincoln's administration. When the author was a little girl, her father was consul and she lived in China so that some of the incidents may have been from her own life. Grades 3-5.

Van Loon, Hendrick. *Man, the miracle maker*. Liveright. 3.50

A history of human progress, in Mr. Van Loon's inimitable style. The development of important inventions is traced through the first skin used for clothing to the invention of the aeroplane. Illustrations and text form a perfect unit. Grade 7.

Weed, Clarence Moores. *Insect ways*. Appleton, 1930. 1.36

Interesting and readable stories of the habits of various insects. Some of the chapter headings are *Brookside movies*, *Stealing a ride*, *Starving for a living*, etc. Grades 6-8.

### Nature Study Projects

The major project of the Division of Conservation of the Indiana Federation of Clubs for 1931 and 1932 is to be planting and re-foresting.

The other important projects are: Conservation of natural resources, highway beautification, and promotion of nature study. It is a cause in which we wish to interest and enlist every person in the state to the end that Indiana may become the State Beautiful in the broadest and finest sense.

We invite the interest and co-operation of the libraries in any and all of these projects. The librarians have always stood ready to assist the clubs in their research work and individuals in their study. The libraries can be of unlimited assistance at this time, in the following ways:

1. By placing a good supply of worthwhile nature books on the shelves, and encouraging adults as well as children to read them.
2. In the use of beautiful colored pictures and posters of nature objects.
3. By purchasing and displaying the Audubon Bird Charts, and having bird talks given periodically from the charts, by some one who is entertaining and informed on the subject of birds.
4. By announcing certain weeks as Wild Flower Week, Tree Week, Animal Week, etc., with books on the corresponding subject out where the children's attention may be attracted to them.
5. By asking each child that holds a library card to plant a tree and take care of it, then report the same to the librarian, who in turn will report to us.

We suggest the following nature books as useful for libraries:

Adventure series, by Thornton Burgess. Little, 60 cts. ea.

Animals in black and white series. Morrow, 1.25 ea.

Daglish, Life story of birds, Morrow, 2.50

Pierson, Among the meadow people, also, Forest, Night, and Pond people, Dutton, each 1.60

Hawkesworth, Strange adventures of a grain of dust, Scribner, 1.20

Hawkesworth, Strange adventures of a pebble, Scribner, 1.20

Hawkesworth, Clever little people with six legs, Scribner, 1.20

Hawkesworth, Year in the wonderland of trees, Scribner, 1.60

Hawkesworth, Year in the wonderland of birds, Scribner, 1.60

Nida and Holmes, Science readers, Heath, 80 cts. to 1.00

Phillips, Honey bees and fairy dust, Macrae, 2.00

Phillips, Ant hills and soap bubbles, Macrae, 2.00

Phillips, Spider webs and sun flowers, Macrae, 2.00

Salten, Bambi, Simon and Schuster, 2.50

Eyton, Kullu, the elephant, Bobbs, 2.50

Baynes, Animal story series, 5 vols., Macmillan, 1.50 to 1.75

Mukerji, Animal story series, Dutton

Major, Bears of Blue river, Macmillan, 1.75

Terhune, Great dog stories, Dutton, 75 cts. to 2.00

Trees, Wild animals, Useful plants, Birds, Every child should know series, Grosset, 1.00

Weed, Butterflies, Doubleday, 3.50

Weed, Wild flower families, Lippincott, 1.50

Chapman, Bird life, Appleton, 4.00

Chapman, Handbook of Birds, Appleton, 4.00

Ball, Bird biographies, Dood, 5.00

Blanchan, Bird neighbors, Garden City, 1.00

Mathews, Field book of American wild flowers, Putnam, 3.50

Durand, Wild flowers and ferns, Putnam, 3.50

Marshall, Mosses and lichens, Doubleday, 5.00

Fabre, Wonder book of plant life, Lippincott, 5.00

Minot, Best animal stories I know, Wilde, 2.00

Hornaday, Wild animal interviews, Scribner 2.50

Comstock, Insect life, Appleton, 4.00

Hingston, Instinct and intelligence, Macmillan, 2.25

Scoville, Wild honey, Little, 3.00

Shrubs of Indiana, Trees of Indiana, Conservation Dept., 1.75 ea.

Keeler, Our early wild flowers, Scribner, 1.75

Keeler, Wayside flowers of summer, Scribner, 1.75

Keeler, Our native trees, Scribner, 3.00

MRS. ELMER B. FUNK,  
State Chairman Division of Conservation,  
Indiana Federation of Clubs.

#### INDIANA DOCUMENTS

Received at the Indiana State Library during December, 1930, and January, 1931

- Central State Hospital (Insane). Report 1930.
- \*Insurance, Dept. of. Report 1930.
- Logansport State Hospital (Insane). Report 1930.
- Boys' School. Report 1930.
- Charities, Board of. Bul. No. 188, December 1930.
- Charities, Board of. Bul. No. 189, January 1931.
- "Laws Concerning Outdoor Poor Relief".
- \*Conservation, Dept. of. Pub. No. 95. "Using Our Abandoned Farms".
- Girls' School. Report 1930.
- \*Health, Board of. Bul. Nov. 1930, V. 33, No. 11.
- \*Health, Board of. Bul. Dec. 1930, V. 33, No. 12.
- \*Health, Board of. "Indiana Rules and Regulations Governing Quarantine".
- Joint and Consolidated Schools Survey Commission. Report 1931.
- \*Legislative Bureau. "Instructions for Reporting Criminal Statistics".
- Leslie, Governor Harry G. Message to 77th General Assembly, Jan. 8, 1931.
- Madison State Hospital (Insane). Report 1930.
- Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, State Board of Registration for. Report 1930.
- \*Public Instruction, Dept. of. School Directory 1930-1931.
- Richmond State Hospital (Insane). Report 1930.
- \*Tax Commissioners, Board of. Bul. V. 1, No. 8, Nov. 1, 1930.
- \*Tax Commissioners, Board of. Bul. V. 1, No. 9, Dec. 1, 1930.
- \*Tax Commissioners, Board of. Bul. V. 1, No. 10, Jan. 1, 1931.
- \*Tax Commissioners, Board of. Report 1930.
- Tax Survey Committee. Report Jan. 15, 1931.
- Woman's Prison. Report, 1930.
- \*Not given to the State Library for distribution.

#### SELECTED BOOKS ON ARCHITECTURE

In the Indiana State Library

##### GENERAL

- Allen, Phoebe. Peeps at architecture, 2d ed., Black, 1924
- Barstow, C. L. Famous buildings; a primer of architecture. Century, 1915
- Belcher, John. Essentials in architecture; an analysis of the principles and qualities to be looked for in buildings. Batsford, 1907
- Bragdon, Claude. Architecture and democracy, 2d ed. Knopf, 1926
- Brooks, A. M. Architecture. Jones, 1924 (Our debt to Greece and Rome)
- Caffin, C. H. How to study architecture. Dodd, 1925
- Cheney, Sheldon. New World architecture. Longmans, 1930
- Clute, Eugene. The practical requirements of modern buildings. Pencil Points press, Inc., 1928
- Curtis, N. C. Architectural composition. Jansen, 1923
- Frankl, P. T. Form and reform. Harper, 1930
- Gilman, Roger. Great styles of interior architecture with their decoration and furniture. Harper, 1924
- Greeley, W. R. Essence of architecture. Van Nostrand, c., 1927
- Hamlin, T. F. Enjoyment of architecture. Scribner, 1927
- Hitchcock, H. R. Modern architecture. Rayson and Clarke, Ltd., 1929
- Jackson, T. G. Reason in architecture; lectures delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts, 1906. Murray, 1906
- Lethaby, W. R. Architecture; an introduction to the history and theory of the art of building. Holt. n. d.
- Platz, G. A. Die baukunst der neusten Zeit. Propylaen, 1927
- Pond, I. K. Meaning of architecture; an essay in constructive criticism. Jones, 1918
- Price, C. M. Practical book of architecture. Lippincott, c.1916

- Robertson, Howard. *Architecture explained*. Doran, 1926
- Rosengarten, A. *Handbook of architectural styles*. Scribner, 1901
- Ruskin, John. *Lectures on architecture and painting*; delivered at Edinburgh in November, 1853. Wiley, 1872
- Ruskin, John. *Seven lamps of architecture*. Wiley, 1857
- Ruskin, John. *Stones of Venice*, 3v. Wiley, 1873
- Rutter, Frank. *Poetry of architecture*. Doran, c.1924
- Singleton, Esther. comp. *Wonders of the world*; as seen and described by great writers. Dodd, 1912
- Sturgis, Russell. *Appreciation of architecture*, 6th ed. Baker c.1903
- Taut, Bruno. *Modern architecture*. The Studio, Ltd., 1929
- Wallis, F. E. *How to know architecture; the human elements in the evolution of styles*. Harper, 1914
- Woltersdorf, A. ed. *Living architecture*. Kroch, 1930

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- Briggs, M. S. *Short history of the building crafts*. Oxford, 1925
- Browne, E. A. *Early Christian and Byzantine architecture*. Black, 1912
- Browne, E. A. *Norman architecture*, 2d ed. Black, 1919 (*Great buildings and how to enjoy them*)
- Browne, E. A. *Romanesque architecture*. Black, 1910. (*Great buildings and how to enjoy them*)
- Fergusson, James. *History of architecture in all countries*, 2v. Dodd, 1907
- Fletcher, Sir Banister. *History of architecture on the comparative method*, 7th ed. Scribner, 1924
- Hamlin, A. D. F. *A textbook of the history of architecture*. Longmans, 1915
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- Kimball, Fiske and Edgell, G. H. *History of architecture*. Harper, c.1918
- Porter, A. K. *Medieval architecture; its origin and development*, 2v. Baker, 1909
- Simpson, F. M. *History of architectural development* 3v. Longmans, 1921; v.1 Ancient, early Christian, and Byzantine; v.2 Mediaeval; v.3 Renaissance in Italy, France, and England
- Statham, H. H. *Short critical history of architecture*, 2d ed. Scribner, 1927
- Sturgis, Russell. *History of architecture*, 4v. Baker, c.1906-9; v.1 Antiquity; v.2 Romanesque and Oriental; v.3 Gothic in Italy, France, and Northern Europe

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- Turner, W. W. *Fundamentals of architectural design*. McGraw-Hill, 1930
- Windoes, R. F. & Campbell, H. B. *Architectural drawing for secondary schools*. Webb, 1921

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- Glazier, Richard. *Manual of historic ornament, treating upon the evolution, tradition . . . 4th ed.*, Batsford, c.1926
- Raguenet, A. *Materials and documents of architecture and sculpture*; classified alphabetically, 10v. Van Dort, n. d.
- Speltz, Alexander. *Colored ornament of all historical styles*, 3v., c.1915

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- Chandler, G. E. *Colonial architecture of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia*. Bates, 1892
- Chandler, G. E. *Colonial house*. McBride, 1924
- Desmond, H. W. and Croly, H. *Stately homes in America from colonial times to the present day*. Appleton, 1903
- Dow, J. W. *American renaissance; a review of domestic architecture*. Comstock, 1904
- Eberlein, H. D. *Architecture of colonial America*. Little, 1915

- French, Leigh, Jr. Colonial interiors; photographs and measured drawings of the colonial and early federal periods. Helburn, 1923
- Hamlin, T. E. The American spirit in architecture. Yale Univ., 1926 (Pageant of America, v.13)
- Hoak, E. W. Masterpieces of architecture in the United States. Scribner, 1930
- Hollister, P. M. Famous colonial houses. McKay, 1921
- Jackson, G. F. A. American colonial architecture. McKay, 1924
- Jackson, G. F. A. Development of American architecture, 1783-1830. McKay, 1926
- Kelly, J. F. Early domestic architecture of Connecticut. Yale Univ., 1924
- Kimball, Fiske. American architecture. Bobbs, c.1928
- Kimball, Fiske. Domestic architecture of the American colonies and of the early Republic. Scribner, 1922
- Klauder, C. Z. and Wise, A. C. College architecture in America and its part in the development of the campus. Scribner, 1929
- Lancaster, R. A. Historic Virginia homes and churches. Lippincott, 1915
- Mumford, Lewis. Sticks and stones; a study of American architecture and civilization. Boni, 1924
- Sale, E. T. Colonial exteriors, 2d ser. Helburn, 1930
- Sale, E. T. Interiors of Virginia houses of colonial times from the beginnings of Virginia to the Revolution. Byrd, 1927
- Sexton, R. W. Logic of modern architecture; exteriors and interiors of modern American buildings. Architectural Bk. Pub. Co., 1929
- Sexton, R. W. Spanish influence on American architecture and decoration. Brenzano's, 1930
- Singleton, Esther (comp). Historic buildings of America as seen and described by famous writers. Dodd, c.1906
- Ware, W. R. Georgian period being photographs and measured drawings of colonial work, 3v., U. P. C. Bk. Co., 1923
- Wise, H. C. and Beidleman, H. F. Colonial architecture for those about to build, being the best examples, domestic. . . Lippincott, 1924
- Major, Howard. Domestic architecture of the early American Republic: the Greek revival. Lippincott, 1926
- Mixer, Knowlton. Old houses of New England. Macmillan, 1927

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- Yerbury, F. R. ed. Old domestic architecture of Holland; being a series of photographs by the editor. Architectural Press, 1924

## ENGLISH

- Blomfield, Reginald. Short history of Renaissance architecture in England 1500-1800. Bell, 1900
- Britton, John. Architectural antiquities of Great Britain. . . a series of views, elevations, plans, sections and details of various ancient English edifices. . . 5v. Longman, 1807-1926
- Cescinsky, Herbert and Gribble, E. R. Early English furniture and woodwork, 2v. Routledge, 1922. v.1 . . . Plan of the Early Tudor house . . . English timber roof . . . timber houses, porches and doors, English staircase, wood panelings and mantels
- Gotch, G. A. Old English houses. Dutton, 1925
- Malan, A. H. ed. More famous homes of Great Britain and their stories. Putnam, 1902
- Palmer, R. L. English monasteries in the middle ages. Richard R. Smith, inc., 1930
- Phillips, R. R. Modern English house. Country, n. d.
- Thompson, A. H. Military architecture in England during the middle ages. Oxford, 1912
- Tipping, H. A. English homes. Scribner, 1920-27. Norman & Plantagenet, 1066-1485; Early Tudor, 1485-1558; Late Tudor and early Stuart, 1588-1649; Late Stuart, 1649-1714



Ward, John. Romano-British buildings and earth works. Methuen, 1911 (Antiquary's books)

Weaver, Sir Lawrence. Lutyens houses and gardens. Scribner, 1921

Yerbury, F. R. Georgian details of domestic architecture. Houghton, 1926

## FRENCH

Colas, René. Les styles de la renaissance en France; dans l'architecture et la décoration des monuments. Colas, 1928

Saint-Sauveur, Hector, Pseud. Châteaux de France anciens et modernes, intérieurs et extérieurs, 6v. Massin n.d.

## GERMAN

Horst, Carl. Architektur der deutschen renaissance. Propyläen, c.1928

## GOTHIC

Browne, E. A. Gothic architecture 2d ed. Black, 1928 (Great buildings and how to enjoy them)

Bumpus, T. F. Guide to Gothic architecture. Laurie n.d.

Gardner, Samuel. Guide to English Gothic architecture. Cambridge Univ., 1925

Jackson, T. G. Gothic architecture in France, England and Italy 2v. Cambridge Univ., 1915

Karlinger, Hans. Die kunst der gotik (v.7 of Propyläen Kunstgeschichte) 1927

## GREEK

Browne, E. A. Greek architecture. Black, 1925 (Great buildings and how to enjoy them)

Holdt, Hans. Greece: architecture, landscape, life of the people. Westermann, c.1928

Robertson, D. S. A handbook of Greek and Roman architecture. Cambridge Univ., 1929

Van Brunt, Henry. Greek line and other architectural essays. Houghton, 1893

## ITALIAN

L'Italia monumentale collezione di monografi sotto il patronato della Dante

Alighiere e del Touring club Italiano, 1811-1915

Gromort, Georges Italian renaissance architecture. Vincent, 1922

McGrew, C. B. Italian doorways: measured drawings and photographs. Jansen, 1929

Ricci, Corrado. Architecture and decorative sculpture of the high and late renaissance in Italy

## JAPANESE

Cram, R. A. Impressions of Japanese architecture and the allied arts. Baker c.1905  
Also, Jones, 1930

## SPANISH

Arte y decoracion en Espana arquitectura-arte decorativo. Moncanut, 1925

Byne, Arthur and Stapley, Mildred. Decorated wooden ceilings in Spain. Putnam, c.1920

Mayer, A. L. Old Spain. Brentano, 1921  
Street, G. E. Some account of Gothic architecture in Spain 2v. Dent, 1914

Street, G. E. George Edmund Street; unpublished notes and reprinted papers. Hispanic Soc. of America, 1916

## ARCHITECTURE, DOMESTIC—PLANS

American Face Brick Assoc. Home of beauty; a collection of architectural designs for small houses, 1921

Axelrod, Jay. Artistic and practical homes for the average man; a selection of a few designs for attractive homes including bungalows, semi-bungalows, houses, two and four apartment buildings . . . 2d ed. 1922-23

Brinckloe, W. D. Small home; how to plan and build it; with sixty practical plans for low cost bungalows, cottages, farm houses, apartments, garages and barns. McBride, 1924

Carver, William. Brick; how to build and estimate; a presentation of facts for prospective owners of houses and other buildings and a manual of construction data on brickwork . . . Common Brick Manufacturers of America, 1921

- Embury, Aymar II. Building the Dutch colonial house; its origin, design, modern plan, and construction . . . McBride, 1929, c.1913
- Embury, Aymar II. The livable house; its plan and design. Yard, 1917
- Fowler, G. E. Touchstone houses. Touchstone Magazine, 1919
- Goodnow, R. R. and Adams, R. Honest house; presenting examples of the usual problems which face the home-builder . . . Century, 1914
- Herring, O. C. Economy in home building with a consideration of the part played by the architect. McBride, 1924
- Hooper, C. E. Reclaiming the old house; its modern problems . . . McBride, 1913
- Hubbell, Lucy E. ed. Book of little houses. Doubleday, 1927
- Jackson, A. W. Building the half timber house; its origin, design, modern plan, and construction. McBride, 1929, c.1912
- Lindstrom, J. W. Bungalows. Lindstrom n.d.
- Lindstrom, J. W. Cottages and semi-bungalows. Lindstrom n.d.
- Lindstrom, J. W. Two-story homes. Lindstrom, 1922
- Lindstrom, J. W. Two-story homes, rev. ed
- MacMahon, J. R. Your house; how to finance, plan, build, remodel, and keep up a home. Minton, 1927
- Mayer, M. F. Not a house but a home. Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau, c.1924
- Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers Assoc.—Better homes; a select collection of practical designs for moderately priced homes c.1921
- Newcomb, Rexford. Spanish house for America; its design, furnishing, and garden. Lippincott, 1927
- Outwater, H. G. Designs for American homes. Dodd, 1926
- Patterson, A. O. American homes of today; their architectural style; their environment, their characteristics. MacMillan, 1924
- Phillips, R. R. Book of bungalows. Scribner, 1920
- Plan Service Co. Ideal homes, c.1923
- Post, E. P. The personality of a house. Funk and Wagnalls, 1930
- Saylor, H. H. ed. Distinctive homes of moderate cost; being a collection of country and suburban homes in good taste. McBride, 1921, c.1909
- Sexton, R. W. Interior architecture; the design of interiors of modern American houses. Architectural Bk. Pub. Co., c.1927
- Smith, H. A. (comp.) Books of a thousand homes, v.1, N. Y. Home Owners Service Inst., c.1923; V.1 500 plans for moderate cost, 3-8 room houses
- Southern Pine Assoc. Modern homes, 1921
- Southern Pine Assoc. Real homes that buy themselves. c.1921
- Spratling, W. P. Old plantation houses in Louisiana. Spratling, c.1927
- Stevenson, R. L. Portfolio of homes. Author, 1930
- White, C. E. Successful houses and how to build them. MacMillan, 1923
- Wicks, W. S. Log cabins and cottages; how to build and furnish them, 6th ed., 1908
- Wise, H. C. and Beidleman, H. F. Colonial architecture for those about to build; being the best examples domestic . . . Lippincott, 1924
- Note: A separate list on cathedrals and churches is to be made.
- Nellie M. Coats.  
—Eleanor Conway.

## NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES

**Bloomington.** Miss Jean Ashman has been named law librarian at Indiana University to succeed the late Miss Rowena Compton. Miss Ashman was assistant law librarian at the state university of Iowa from 1927 until she accepted this appointment. She was graduated from Indiana university in 1927 and attended the Chautauqua school.

A long sought collection of the early session laws of Indiana has been added to the Indiana university law library through a gift of books from A. L. Roache, Jr., and his sister, of Alhambra, Calif. The books were from the private collection of the late Addison L. Roache, former member of the Indiana university board of trustees and of the Indiana State Supreme Court. Mr. Roache was a practicing attorney of Indianapolis for many years and had a notable collection of law books at the time of his death. The 96 books given Indiana university are valued at from \$1,200 to \$2,000 and will complete the university's collection of Indiana session laws.

**Bluffton.** Judge E. C. Vaughn has presented his law library, accumulated over a period of fifty years, to the Wells county court library.

**Bourbon.** The bequest of William Erwin, made in 1922, of \$12,000 has increased to \$17,725 under the careful management of his executor, Mrs. Erwin. The money will be used for a library building.

**Brazil.** The public library held a local county art exhibit the last of November which proved exceptionally successful. Only artists, or those with artistic aspirations, of Clay county were invited and 153 pictures were placed on display. Some were original, some copies, pencil, pen and ink sketches, woodblock prints and two large portraits; water colors, oil paintings, needle work and even soap sculpture were included. Much interest and a good attendance as well as encouragement to local art people was the result. Presidents of various

clubs acted as hostesses. So much interest was expressed that it may become an annual affair.

**Churubusco.** Mrs. C. S. Carriger was chosen as librarian in January to take the place of Mrs. Emma Pressler who has been librarian for sixteen years. Mrs. Pressler has given faithful and devoted service to the library, working until recent years with small or no pay.

**Crawfordsville.** The report as submitted by Miss Weatherholt shows that during 1930 the library and its branches loaned more books than during any previous year. Books borrowed from the Main library and stations, 112,584. Books borrowed from the Mill street branch, 21,865. Total, 134,449.

Residents of Union township may borrow from the main library or from the branch at New Market, and all the rural schools have collections of books loaned by the Crawfordsville library. Union township patrons borrowed 32,337 books during the year. The total gain in circulation over 1929, was 18,099. There has been no increase in members of the staff, the same employees who handled the work in 1929 did the work in 1930. New borrowers registered during the year numbered 1,379, bringing the total number of borrowers up to 7,016.

The library purchased 3,268 books and added 295 by gift.

Circulation of books for the calendar years:

1922.....	51,366	1927.....	90,280
1923.....	62,756	1928.....	103,173
1924.....	73,396	1929.....	116,350
1925.....	76,672	1930.....	134,449
1926.....	90,525		

New books purchased:

1925.....	1,241	1928.....	1,935
1926.....	1,353	1929.....	2,664
1927.....	1,200	1930.....	3,268

Miss Alma Cowls, who has been associated with the public library for the past eight years, went to her home in Kitchener

to be with her mother who is ill. Miss Cows' place at the library has been filled by Miss Evelyn Strain.

Dublin. In order to increase the book fund a number of friends of the library recently received either a miniature calico apron or denim overalls and the following verse:

Do you like to help  
Some one who's in need?  
Then help the Dublin Public Library  
And they will appreciate your deed.  
Into the pocket so tiny  
Some money will you place?  
How much? Oh just a penny  
For each inch around your waist.  
We're going to take the money  
And buy some books so new  
Then they'll be on the shelves  
To help to satisfy you.  
March the 10th is the date  
We'll count the pennies new,  
So answer as quickly as you can  
Our thanks we send to you.

East Chicago. Miss Lois Bell, cataloger at the public library, has accepted an appointment in the John Crerar library catalog department and is succeeded temporarily by Miss Hannah M. Scott of Newark, Ohio. Miss Scott is from Illinois library school and has had experience in Ohio libraries.

Elkhart. The annual report shows a nine percent increase in circulation to a total of 218,351, of which number 11,306 were distributed by the library truck. There are now 42,973 books, 4,402 new purchases, but 2,167 discarded. Three thousand names were withdrawn from the registration list and 1,705 new patrons were gained during the year, making a total of 15,531. A notable building improvement was the installation of new lighting fixtures which required an outlay of only \$375, little when compared to the comfort and satisfaction afforded librarians and patrons. Expenditures, \$25,402.

Evansville. It is expected that bids will be let and construction of the new \$300,000 public library building started in April. This and the organization of a music collection were given as two major aims for 1931 by Miss McCollough in her annual report. Tracing the library's history during its 18 years of existence, she said during the first year 79,976 books were circulated. Since then 8,969,703 books have been loaned. For 1930, the circulation totaled 813,112, a gain over 1929 of 46,658. Of this gain, only 4,208 was in fiction. At Central the gain of 13,165, was three times that at any station or branch. The West Side Library showed the next largest gain with 4,377.

The extension department distributed 240,218 books through nine stations, with eight industrial stations issuing 20,988 books, and 11,095 patients visited in Boehne Tuberculosis, Walker, Deaconess and St. Mary's hospitals by staff members. Distribution also was made through the Christian Home, Protestant Home for the Aged, Young Women's Christian Association, Boy Scout and Children's Summer Health Camp.

A gain in the county circulation of 9,219 was reported. Over one-third of the county population is registered as library borrowers.

The new building which will provide for the storage of 350,000 volumes, in addition to furnishing assembly halls, and art exhibit hall, will be constructed of brick of cream color for the walls and trim of Indiana limestone with flat built-up type of roof. It will comprise four stories and basement. Fire-proof construction is specified. Frontage on Fifth street will be 135 feet, and on Locust street 84 feet.

Main entrance will be from Fifth street. A lobby hall will terminate at the general circulation room 30 feet wide, 63 feet long, and equal in height to two stories, or 24 feet. To the left of the circulation room a reading room will be 31 feet wide by 51 feet long, to seat 60 readers. At the right of the circulation room a reference room,

31 feet wide by 72 feet long, will seat 80 readers. A stack room at the rear with storage facilities for 32,000 volumes will complete plan of the first story.

The basement story will include a large newspaper room and provide newspaper reference room, bookbinding and repair department, and a lecture room, the last named being 31 feet wide by 49 feet long.

The third story will provide a reference reading room for high school students, large enough to seat 90 readers. A section devoted to works of particular importance to teachers will be provided in this story. Near the head of the stairway a reading room seating 24 persons will be devoted to the Dr. M. Ravdin collection of works on Hebraic literature. The offices and staff room with adjoining locker room, and a rest room will complete the third story.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union headquarters and assembly hall seating 150 persons will be located in the second story with entrance from Locust street. Three reading rooms, for works on local history, medicine and the fine arts, each room to shelve 600 volumes, will be provided. The corridor 18 feet wide by 44 deep will provide for art exhibits.

County circulation department will be housed in the third story, with ample provision for book storage. The building will be equipped with both passenger and freight elevators.

Miss Leonora Welborn, Princeton, graduate of the University of Illinois, has been appointed to take the place of Miss Annie Sue Montgomery, reference department assistant, granted a leave of absence to complete her work at the University of Illinois Library School.

The new branch library opened at Bosse Elementary school has approximately 1,000 books for circulation. Miss Elsie Strassweg will be in charge, assisted by Miss Marion Huck. The branch will be used until the school closes for the summer, when the people in the vicinity will be served by the new city book truck.

Miss Eleanor Harding of Henderson, Ky., has been appointed children's librarian of the East Side branch to take the place vacated by Miss Rosemary Fitzharris who accepted a position December 1st in the Saginaw, Mich., public library.

Miss Katherine M. Imbusch, life long resident of Evansville and for 34 years librarian of the Willard library died at her home Dec. 8, 1930.

The legislature has passed and the Governor signed House Bill No. 77 affecting the Willard Library which had to be amended so as to take care of the increase in population of the city. It increases the maximum population to 200,000 and provides that in addition to the purchase of books the city funds may be used for the general maintenance of the library.

Miss Juanita Legler has resigned from the staff of the public library to be married in March to Louis Karges.

Frankfort. Miss Florence Irwin has gone to Geneva, Ohio, as librarian of the public library.

Franklin. The largest circulation yet reported was announced by Mrs. LaGrange for 1930, the total being 88,056 volumes. Of this total 17,325 were handled from the rural branches in Franklin, Needham and Union townships. The library has 21,532 volumes, 1,129 being purchased during the year.

In January the *Evening Star* announced a new feature in its Saturday edition. The public library will have a column with news and reviews of new books written by local people.

Gary. The public library has used a "Do you know" form of advertising several times which seems very effective for giving valuable information in capsule form—easy to attract one's attention to the very information appealing to one's special interests.

### DID YOU KNOW?

That quick information service may be obtained by a telephone call if the answer



is one that can be found in a reference handbook?

That the library welcomes calls for information as to the standing of reference works offered by book agents?

That a staff of forty serves the patrons of the Central library and its branches?

That you can reserve non-fiction or renew anything which is not a recent story by telephoning the library?

That the library can supply you with the publishers, price or address for books you wish to purchase?

That the library can often borrow from some other library the book you may wish to study but which is not in the local collection?

That there are 145,858 books in the Central Library and its branches?

That ten University Extension classes meet in the Central Library each week?

That library service is given each week to all patients in the Mercy, Methodist and Steel company hospitals?

That the library has many fine poems, plays and stories for patrons needing help with programs?

Another idea that has been put into use to make people acquainted with the library's resources is a "Journey through bookland" several of which have been conducted. The following notice gives the working out of the plan.

Gary book-lovers are evincing considerable interest in the second "Know Your City" trip to local libraries tonight, according to committee members in charge.

The journey to bookland will begin at 7:30 in the Y. W. C. A., with a talk on the branch library system by William J. Hamilton, Gary librarian and tour conductor. The newest city library branch at 5th and Georgia will next be visited. Miss Ethel Else will be hostess to the visitors at the next point of the trip in the Bailey branch, 15th and Madison. The last stop will be at the Gary Central building, 5th and Adams, where a book program will be given. A dramatization of Dorothy Canfield's

"Deepening Stream" will be presented. Visits will be made to various departments and a musical program will be given by Emerson students.

Gas City. The new report shows use of books to have reached 34,105 in 1930, of which 9,062 were loaned in the country. The book truck now visits 79 country homes and five schools every two weeks in the township.

Indianapolis. Notes of the annual report in the *News*.

### LIBRARY HIGH SPOTS

Books in Public Library, 1930, 563,308; books borrowed for home reading, 1930, 2,621,274 (10 per cent increase over last year); 1929, 2,376,603; library cards in use, 1930, 128,105; 1929, 119,292.

More than one-third the population of Indianapolis are library patrons; 42,439 of whom are children.

The last year has been one of gratifying development in the Indianapolis Public Library system. The seventeen branch libraries have maintained nearly a capacity business and Central Library statistics show a marked increase in all types of reading. During November alone, the Central Library lent two books for every minute it was open.

The Public Library is now taking its proper place as one of the most important factors in Indianapolis family life. For amusement, for information, for instruction, for education—young and old are turning to the vast library resources.

The man of the family takes advantage of the convenient location of the business branch, Ohio and Meridian streets, to look over the latest books on business conditions and specific industries written by economic experts. The circulation of business books at the business branch has increased 18 per cent over last year's volume. The technical department at the Central Library also caters to the business man and shows a 17 per cent increase due to the

large demand for the popular scientific works. Recent business developments seem to have whetted interest in business and technical knowledge.

#### Biographies Popular.

The modern racy style of biographies has increased their popularity. There has been a 17 per cent greater demand for biography this year. Religion and the fine arts are the two classes of books showing the most substantial increases. The circulation of books on the fine arts is 35 per cent higher this year and religious books show an increase of 25 per cent.

During the summer months the children's department extended library service to thirty-four city playgrounds where 303 story hours were conducted by the children's librarians before an appreciative audience which reached a total attendance of 8,388 children. In the winter the work with the schools is resumed and now there are 42,439 school children who are regular library patrons.

The children's department is now concentrating on reaching out to the parents trying to interest them in good reading for their children. Conferences, book talks, book exhibits are held all year to acquaint parents with the best juvenile books. During Good Book week in November nearly 300 parents visited the children's department to look over the new books and ask advice of the librarians.

During the year the art and music division has often been called on to extend its services to civic organizations as well as individuals. It has co-operated with the Civic Theater, Jordan Conservatory of Music, John Herron Art Institute and local radio stations.

Every department of library service has shown a decided increase over last year's record, and the new Broad Ripple Branch Library, 910 East Sixty-third street, is the latest unit of the system. This Branch Library was opened in response to a large community demand for it.

Besides the gratifying increase in book service to the community, another outstand-

ing event in the library year was the gift of Charles N. Thompson in memory of his wife, Julia Conner Thompson. Mr. Thompson has created in his will a trust fund of \$25,000 to be known as the Julia Conner Thompson memorial fund. This money is to be used for the purchase of books on "the finer arts of home-making" and will in time make the art division of the library one of the best equipped in the country.

The idea of creating book memorials for deceased friends and relatives has apparently appealed strongly to civic-minded Indianapolis and no month goes by without contributions ranging from \$2 to \$200 for the purchase of books in memory of the dead. The Indianapolis Woman's Club commemorated five of their members with handsome and expensive books bearing a special club book plate. Dr. F. S. C. Wicks, pastor of the All Souls Unitarian church, gave the entire library of modern poetry which had belonged to Mrs. Wicks to the library, and there have been many book memorials in her name given by her friends.

Mrs. Flora M. Rauh gave \$300 to the Rauh Memorial Library for the purchase of an art collection in memory of her husband, Henry M. Rauh.

At the death of Merrill Moores, former congressman, the library inherited his personal collection of books. Another large gift welcome for the taste and discrimination manifest therein was the private library of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Lynch Mason given to the library, approximately 1,700 volumes. This library showed so catholic a taste that it could be used as the nucleus for the new Broad Ripple Branch Library collection.

These two factors—the increased usefulness of the library facilities and the gifts—have in review of the year's activities stood out importantly. In one way or another the Public Library functions in almost every home in Indianapolis, rich and poor alike. It has help, information, relaxation for all citizens. Its usefulness is constantly finding a wider field and the citizens of Indianapolis, recognizing its

value, are public-minded enough to increase its usefulness by gifts both of money and of books.

Elmer H. Daniels, sculptor, has a number of masks on display in the art room at the public library. These masks represent the main characters of Dostoevski's novel, "The Brothers Karamazov"—Ivan, Dmitri, Alexy, and the old bearded father, Fyodor. The masks are chromium plated over bronze and mounted on mahogany bases.

The Broad Ripple branch library, which was opened for service on December 17, is meeting with an unusual response from the community and the local schools. At the end of its first full month of service it reported a registration of over 1,100 and with a book circulation of 10,669 it ranked tenth among the seventeen community branches of the public library system. The branch is successfully experimenting with the Detroit charging plan.

The Welcome Wagon of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce has distributed to newcomers 1,500 cards of introduction for the public library and has recently requested an additional supply. The card contains an offer of library service to all members of the family and an invitation to apply for borrower's cards. As with all publicity schemes, it is difficult to check up on actual returns, but the frequency with which new applicants mention the Welcome Wagon visit gives assurance that the plan is worthwhile.

Charles E. Rush, former librarian of the Indianapolis public library and now librarian of Teachers College, Columbia university, has been recently appointed associate librarian of Yale university and will assume his new position April 1st.

Miss Jessie Logan, librarian of the Spades Park branch library, is the compiler of a recently published volume of useful quotations for school use. The book, entitled Goodly Company, is published by the Beckley-Cardy Company of Chicago.

Under the auspices of the Art and Music division, a hooked rug exhibit was displayed at the Indianapolis public library from

February 14 to 28. The rugs were hooked by the owners entering them in the contest and were displayed in the Delivery room at the Central library. A popular vote was taken for the most attractive rug and a copy of Kent's book on hooked rugs was given as a prize.

For April the Teachers' Special library is planning an exhibit of original work of elementary grade pupils in the city schools. This exhibit is for the purpose of stimulating creative work of children along poetic lines. The best original poems, illustrations of poems and dramatizations and stories written by children interpretative of ideas received from poetry will be shown. This exhibit has the added value of calling attention to the poetry collections in the various branches.

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, who has spent several weeks resting at the Fletcher Sanitarium, returned to her duties in Chicago early in February.

The South Sea Island library of William F. Charters which was recently presented to Butler university has been delivered to the campus in Fairview and is now in the process of being cataloged. Over 3,000 volumes comprise the library which has been collected by Mr. Charters over a long period of years during his travels throughout the world. The library is valued at approximately \$15,000 and is considered the most complete collection of books pertaining to the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands in existence.

Many valuable editions are in the collection according to Mr. Smith, librarian. Among them are complete sets of Captain James Colnutt, and Captain Cook's voyages. A wealth of material concerning the natural history, habits and customs of the natives of that section of the Pacific is found in the library. At the present time Mr. Charters is watching the book market for any additional available works on the South Seas in the hope of adding to the collection. Mr. Charters has donated two large walnut book cases to the library in which to keep the collection. The books

will be used for reference purposes only, and according to an agreement with the library no books will be taken from the building.

Condemnation proceedings intended to provide a site for the new state library and historical building authorized by the legislature of 1929 have been ordered against the property at the southwest corner of Senate avenue and Ohio street by the Indiana state library building commission.

The site, selected by the commission, has been found to be so involved with a leasehold and an estate trust that condemnation has been agreed on as the best way to perfect the title, although there is no disagreement as to the sale price of the site. The act of the 1929 legislature empowered the commission to acquire a suitable site in Indianapolis and erect thereon a state library and historical building.

It empowered the attorney-general to enter suit for the condemnation of the site selected on resolution of the commission, which has been adopted. Suit by the attorney-general was begun in February. The site selected, a part of the Jungclaus estate, consists of several lots facing on Senate avenue, directly opposite the Statehouse. On the site so selected the commission is authorized to erect a building according to a design obtained in open competition.

**Lebanon.** The fine 700-volume private library of the late Mrs. Ella D. Lane was presented to the public library by her daughter, Mrs. June Norwood. This collection will be a very valuable addition to the library and much appreciated by the patrons. Mrs. Lane was a member of the library board from its beginning and served as treasurer for many years. She also was a member of the book selection committee during her seventeen years of service.

On the retirement of Mrs. Darnall from the library board the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas, we consider the long services of Mrs. J. C. Darnall as member and secretary for the term of twenty-one years with-

out absence as unusual, and worthy of special word of acknowledgement by this body,

Whereas, to Mrs. Darnall "a public office was a public trust" in a most literal sense, and no private interests ever prevented her being always present and ready for duty at any regular or called meetings,

Resolved, that it is the sense of this body that we extend to her a unanimous vote of thanks and also to place in the printed report, and record the fact that the library's growth and extension of service during these twenty-one years has been greatly advanced by service such as she has given.

Circulation in the library increased 15,000, totaling 83,393 volumes. Expenditures \$7,358. Books, 25,777, registration 5,945.

**Logansport.** We have often had books piled toward the moon to show quantity of circulation but Miss Stevens used a more local application in her annual report.

The library report for the year which ended July 31 shows a gain of 20,740 books loaned over that of the year previous. In the past year 284,328 books were loaned. Logansport alone accounted for 183,801 books and the county totaled 100,527. Of this number in the county 74,083 were circulated from the wagon and 22,587 from the branch library at Galveston and stations in other townships. Readers sent to rural schools numbered 3,857.

The number of books circulated in the year if arranged on a shelf side by side would reach in all directions from the library. On the south side from the end of Burlington avenue or Mildred street to the library, on the east end from Spencer park to the library, on the north side from the end of Michigan avenue to the library, from the top of College Hill and on the west side from the end of Miami avenue to the library. Or if one shelf could be so arranged, it would reach from the library to the Bethlehem Presbyterian church.

During the past year, 6,080 books were purchased, 388 received by gift. Worn out volumes total 2,600 making the collection number 60,749.

**Marion.** The annual report of Miss Daisy Springer attributed the large increase in use of books to three causes, first to increased interest in books, second to unemployment, with more time for reading, and third to extensions in book service. Circulation was 244,434 an increase of over ten per cent. Registration is 9,753, book stock 53,807 volumes, expenditures \$26,161.

**Muncie.** Miss Susan Weimer in her annual report for 1930 records the large circulation increase of 55,240 volumes to a new high total of 327,791. Registration is 25,190, book stock 66,402 of which 5,919 were added during the year, nearly one half of them for the new Maring branch library. All departments showed good progress. Of the extension work Miss Weimer says:

"The extension department, in charge of Mrs. Dora Mock, has made very encouraging reports in all of its agencies. The work of this department is carried on with classroom libraries in twelve schools, book wagon trips through the township, seven deposit stations for adult readers, the Y. M. C. A. reading room, and during the summer months weekly visits to the city parks, where children and adults receive library service. The adult stations operate as small circulating libraries, well located throughout the city. The newest collection is in the nurses' dormitory of the Ball Memorial hospital, where it is much appreciated. The total circulation of books issued from the various agencies showed a very pleasing increase of 14,800 volumes.

Miss Elizabeth Simkins, Columbia university library school, has become reference assistant of Ball College library.

**Nappanee.** The 1930 circulation at the public library was 54,242 a gain of 6,094 over 1929.

The public library celebrated its tenth anniversary on Thursday, February 5th. A birthday cake with ten candles, which were lighted in the evening, was placed at one of the front windows. There was a basket of cut flowers on the reading table in the children's room and potted plants decorated the tables and cabinets in the other rooms. Souvenir book marks were given to those who called at the library.

Views of the interior of the library were taken by the local photographer during the day showing the shelves of books, card catalogs and so forth. When the library is housed in a nice new building it will be interesting to know how the library looked in 1931.

**Poseyville.** Miss Ruth Jaquess has been appointed assistant librarian in the public library.

**Richmond.** The appointment of Ella Leonore Long of the University of Illinois library school, as first assistant librarian at Earlham college, has been announced by President W. C. Dennis. Miss Long comes from Payson, Ill. Joseph Rounds, of Knightstown, the former assistant, has been granted a \$1,200 fellowship for study of library science at the University of Michigan by the Carnegie Foundation.

**Rockport.** Miss Mildred Simpers, who has been assistant librarian for some time, has succeeded Mrs. Clara E. Thurman as librarian of the public library. Miss Lorena Alvey was chosen assistant. Miss Clara Eigenmann was married Nov. 29th to James Thurman and will reside in Chicago.

**Rushville.** The new library building was opened January 17th with simple exercises and music by the high school orchestra. The exterior is of Indiana limestone with a beautifully designed entrance at the angle between the adult and children's reading rooms which are placed at a right angle to each other. The interior is finished in dark oak with specially designed furniture to match. The adult room has an arched



beam ceiling and large bay window with leaded panes. It is for reading only, adult books for circulation being placed in the open stack at the side of the loan desk which has at its rear the librarian's office with a large window for oversight of the public rooms. The children's room seats forty and there is a reference room also on the main floor. The basement has an outside entrance and contains a club room, work room and usual service rooms. McGuire and Shook of Indianapolis were the architects. The building cost about \$30,000 with an additional \$10,000 for the site which is very centrally located. There are 12,000 volumes in the library which has hitherto occupied a room in the county court house. Hugh Mauzy, chairman of the building committee, succeeded Mrs. A. L. Gary as president upon her resignation from the Board, which adopted the following resolution:

"Mindful that appreciation expressed is the greatest compensation that one can receive for services rendered, and mindful of the continued interest shown and time and energy expended by our retiring president, Jessie E. Gary, and mindful of the fact that she has been a member of the Rushville public library board since its organization in 1910, and president for several years, and that she has been during that time tireless in her efforts for the betterment and improvement of the library, reaching their consummation in the new building now being occupied:

"Be it resolved, That we, the members of the 1931 Library Board in our own behalf and in behalf of every citizen of Rushville and Rush County, do hereby express sincere appreciation to her for her many years of unselfish participation in the activities of the Board."

St. Meinrad. Rev. Placidus Kempf, librarian of St. Meinrad's Abbey, is attending the library school at the University of Michigan.

Shelbyville. Marion McFadden who was for several years in the public library and

is a graduate of Smith College and the Columbia library school has transferred from the Queensborough library, New York, to the Lincoln library, Springfield, Ill.

Tipton. The public library rejoices in the gift of 200 volumes by Mrs. Louis R. Haas of Tipton.

Warren. The public library received nearly a hundred fine books of non-fiction in February from Mrs. Laura B. Wall of Los Angeles who is a frequent contributor of books to the library, this being the second shipment received in two weeks. The list as published is an unusually up-to-date collection.

Warren has 1,674 patrons in a population of 3,206 and issued 28,121 books in 1930 at an expense of \$1,466.

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"A book is like a magic box—  
Brimful of lovely treasure;  
One quaint, old-fashioned key unlocks  
Good gifts in generous measure;  
Gay songs, and words like jewels old,  
Tales carved from ancient times,  
And shining legends set in gold,  
And chains of silver rhymes.

A book is like a white-sailed ship  
Across bright waters bearing  
On many a blithe and jaunty trip  
Of pleasure, search, or daring  
To lands of flowers, and lands of snow,  
Bright shore and lonely bay.  
To strange old quays of long ago,  
The harbors of today.

A book is like a faithful friend  
With heart that's always ready;  
A comrade faithful to the end,  
Wise, understanding, steady;  
Good company at school, at home,  
Gay pal for cozy nooks.  
Heigho, for now and years to come,  
Let's sing the praise of books."

Nancy Byrd Turner.

In books lie hidden wondrous tales  
 Of continents and rivers;  
 Of seas and ships, and jungle lands;  
 Of aeroplanes and flivvers;  
 Of giants, ogres, elves and imps;  
 Of brownies, trolls, and fairies;  
 Of dunes and deserts, mountains high;  
 Of hills, and fertile prairies;  
 Of soldiers, sailors, patriots;  
 Of knights and kings and madmen;  
 Of minstrels, monks, and men-at-arms;  
 Of pirates, thieves, and bad men;  
 Of children black and children white,  
 Or yellow, red, or brown;  
 Of saints and sinners, teas and dinners;  
 City, country, town;  
 Of everything that you could name  
 From A clear through to Z;  
 For there are books—all sorts of books—  
 Enough for you and me.

Garrett Clipper.

We are dealing, we book-loving librarians, with articles of power. Remember that books, these slim objects of paper, cloth and ink, are missiles or messengers, bombs or blessings. I tell myself that every book is one of four things. It is either a tonic or a tool, a traitor or a treasure. If, without minding these alliterations, you will think it over, will you not agree that every book that goes over your counter is one of the four? When a bright young reader asks for a book, which you know is traitorous and subversive to wholesome living, will not the librarian become a

reader's guide, a truly wise companion, and by tactful substitution recommend a volume that is a tonic or a treasure.

Dr. Samuel S. Drury.

Here talk I with the wise in ages gone,  
 And with the nobly gifted of our own.  
 If love, joy, laughter, sorrow please my  
 mind,  
 Love, joy, grief, laughter in my books  
 I find.

Francis Bennoch.

### The Modern Library

"The old library was first and foremost a collection of material for scholars; the new is for the busy citizen, to help him in what he is busy about, to make it possible for him to do more work in less time. It has taken some time for the library to see itself in this light, but it has taken the great body of our citizens still longer to recognize and act on the change . . . . The modern library is concerned, much more largely than the old, with contemporary relations, with what is happening and what is just going to happen. It sympathizes with the men who do things. It tries to let them know what is going on about them, and to assist them in what they are attempting—whether it be to achieve a world-wide peace or to devise a new non-refillable bottle."

Arthur E. Bostwick.

### Public Library Statistics for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1930

Town	Population Served	Registered Borrowers	Number Volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Akron .....	2,573	962	7,620	24,192	\$ 3,100.00
Albion .....	3,758	2,979	7,483	37,084	2,472.00
Attica .....	4,195	2,300	11,267	28,009	3,343.00
Auburn .....	7,208	3,696	9,424	44,760	10,516.00
Bedford .....	18,631	7,075	21,575	105,341	13,402.00

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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Town	Population Served	Registered Borrowers	Number Volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Bicknell .....	8,492	4,893	9,469	104,462	\$ 10,752.00
Bloomington* .....	35,974	11,974	24,384	222,450	18,157.00
Bluffton .....	5,074		14,574	51,652	5,395.00
Borden .....	1,325		2,008	1,592	
Brazil .....	9,383	1,594†	11,085	51,362	6,958.00
Brook .....	1,416	967	5,304	8,492	1,726.00
Brookston .....	1,892	1,383	4,062	13,756	2,050.00
Brookville .....	3,949	2,597	7,918	26,233	3,240.00
Cambridge City .....	4,833	2,948	16,693	90,380	4,943.00
Cannelton .....	2,265	2,560	3,230	9,308	829.00
Carlisle .....	2,974	1,396	5,260	21,095	2,249.00
Centerville .....	2,218	1,500	4,800	19,500	849.00
Charlestown .....	2,725	426	2,994	7,359	1,829.00
Clinton .....	13,573	8,828	27,580	138,374	6,223.00
Columbia City .....	6,952	3,555	14,406	48,643	6,621.00
Connersville .....	12,795	6,246	13,784	88,448	10,892.00
Converse .....	1,886	725	5,255	15,601	1,397.00
Corydon .....	4,429	2,396	4,897	19,766	2,512.00
Crawfordsville .....	13,568	7,016	26,947	134,449	14,433.00
Crown Point .....	6,232	2,597	10,990	34,560	5,016.00
Danville .....	3,131	2,167	15,621	29,824	5,714.00
Darlington .....	1,566	763	6,805	12,633	1,863.00
Decatur .....	6,490	492	9,848	26,890	7,604.00
Delphi .....	3,198	2,161	15,023	23,641	4,045.00
Dublin .....	727	364	5,319	8,280	443.00
Dunkirk .....	2,583	2,509	4,251	13,489	782.00
Earl Park .....	1,031	825	6,938	30,338	2,199.00
Edinburg .....	2,930	1,629	5,070	29,632	2,740.00
Elkhart .....	35,289	15,531	39,984	218,351	25,402.00
Elwood .....	13,499	5,661	15,351	82,773	9,024.00
Fairmount .....	2,056	2,660	3,175	18,054	877.00
Flora .....	2,358	859	7,477	17,314	2,350.00
Fortville .....	2,470	1,708	7,030	20,401	2,561.00
Fort Wayne* .....	146,743	64,216	191,806	1,070,135	126,028.00
Fowler* .....	6,247	3,728	16,999	101,592	7,066.00
Franklin .....	8,989	2,722	21,533	88,056	9,259.00
Garrett .....	5,715	1,697	8,050	47,468	3,949.00
Gas City .....	5,749	579†	5,351	34,105	3,633.00
Grandview .....	1,788	1,024	2,959	7,561	819.00
Greentown .....	2,305	1,072	3,412	12,209	1,515.00
Hagerstown .....	2,359	1,271	5,812	25,174	2,208.00
Hammond .....	64,560	18,487	70,971	501,906	49,866.00
Hebron .....	1,982	882	3,982	18,196	2,102.00
Huntington .....	13,451	5,549	37,814	111,124	10,397.00
Jasonville .....	3,536	502	3,636	23,829	1,523.00

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

Town	Population Served	Registered Borrowers	Number Volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Kendallville .....	5,439	2,837	11,376	44,787	\$ 8,115.00
Kentland .....	1,972	1,108	6,430	20,356	3,114.00
Kewanna .....	1,575	1,307	3,813	9,539	1,723.00
Kirklin .....	1,421	953	4,054	8,616	1,714.00
Knox .....	2,589	262†	2,687	13,666	834.00
Kokomo .....	32,843	17,229	41,653	321,701	14,227.00
Lafayette .....	26,240	5,936	46,814	103,883	12,935.00
LaPorte .....	15,755	5,350	27,408	103,226	13,137.00
Lawrenceburg .....	6,869	1,400	7,856	33,034	3,413.00
Lebanon .....	8,471	5,945	25,777	83,393	7,359.00
Liberty* .....	5,880	1,963	8,350	47,478	4,822.00
Ligonier .....	2,890	2,910	12,040	42,947	5,048.00
Logansport* .....	31,060	22,205	60,749	284,328	26,096.00
Madison* .....	19,182	13,206	21,105	114,713	9,756.00
Marion .....	24,496	9,753	53,807	244,434	26,160.00
Martinsville .....	7,073	3,617	12,727	64,984	5,716.00
Merom .....	1,869	610	4,641	9,663	1,520.00
Michigan City .....	28,121	12,598	24,184	143,845	9,654.00
Middletown .....	2,546	1,075	2,158	17,586	2,312.00
Milford .....	2,756	831	4,001	13,019	2,568.00
Mishawaka .....	28,630	8,235	20,724	142,813	15,644.00
Mitchell .....	6,464		4,888	25,844	2,695.00
Monon .....	2,438	1,006	4,580	10,019	1,769.00
Monterey .....	975	692	7,998	12,535	1,375.00
Montpelier .....	2,883		11,230	14,671	2,641.00
Mooreville .....	2,521	1,766	7,689	20,564	2,257.00
Morgantown .....	748	252	649	868	
Mount Vernon .....	8,085	2,266	11,932	75,813	4,631.00
Nappanee .....	6,137	1,871	6,728	54,244	5,378.00
Nashville* .....	5,168	1,751	6,765	17,343	1,622.00
Newburgh .....	3,505	1,154	6,894	23,320	1,904.00
Newcastle .....	14,027	12,600	15,645	89,987	9,058.00
Newport* .....	9,665	1,909	2,534	18,093	4,296.00
Noblesville .....	6,564	3,729	17,586	64,745	5,983.00
North Manchester ...	4,950	807†	7,839	36,907	3,946.00
Odon .....	1,897	1,104	5,500	17,250	779.00
Orland .....	746		3,683	2,928	545.00
Orleans .....	2,408	1,892	3,517	16,209	1,939.00
Osgood .....	1,928	222	4,056	9,564	1,539.00
Otterbein .....	1,254	920	4,165	11,687	2,506.00
Owensville .....	3,354	1,437	7,526	23,016	1,979.00
Oxford .....	1,430	1,002	7,476	20,446	2,814.00
Paoli .....	3,602	2,176	5,382	20,402	1,519.00
Pennville .....	1,298	409	3,779	8,843	439.00
Peru .....	12,730	4,428	28,961	60,982	6,717.00

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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Town	Population Served	Registered Borrowers	Number Volumes	Circulation	Expenditures
Pierceton .....	1,832	610	5,140	12,924	\$ 1,328.00
Plymouth .....	7,240	3,028	13,377	53,516	4,732.00
Porter .....	753		2,920	12,087	184.00
Poseyville .....	1,892	422	3,053	7,807	812.00
Raub .....	492	205	1,502	1,114	531.00
Remington .....	1,764	907	4,741	15,921	2,865.00
Rensselaer .....	3,882	1,629	19,985	30,451	4,777.00
Roanoke .....	849	313	1,523	4,062	494.00
Rochester .....	10,890	2,730	16,313	101,259	9,669.00
Rockville .....	3,379	2,370	7,226	54,012	2,592.00
Royal Centre .....	1,562	990	4,429	14,843	2,893.00
Shelbyville .....	12,275	5,432	18,998	91,871	6,612.00
Shoals .....	3,016	1,162	4,019	14,567	1,565.00
Spencer .....	8,843	2,772	10,737	49,837	5,016.00
Syracuse .....	2,166	737	4,534	20,062	2,866.00
Tell City .....	4,873	1,278	6,929	24,642	2,618.00
Terre Haute .....	62,810	23,428	99,744	688,585	65,647.00
Thorntown .....	2,203	954	6,995	13,138	2,165.00
Vincennes .....	17,564	6,694	25,514	164,005	13,720.00
Wabash .....	8,840	3,161	10,323	57,173	5,898.00
Walkerton .....	1,137	878	2,807	7,558	728.00
Warren .....	2,029		6,809	28,121	1,466.00
Warsaw .....	7,740	5,336	20,165	81,624	11,068.00
Waveland .....	1,682	1,074	7,244	21,834	2,151.00
Westfield .....	2,706	1,211	5,734	19,155	1,684.00
West Lebanon .....	929	504	4,422	9,972	1,204.00
Westville .....	1,417	565	5,131	7,558	1,582.00
Whiting .....	19,880	4,254	20,868	105,843	17,443.00
Winchester .....	4,487	3,347	12,606	22,504	2,777.00
Wolcott .....	1,824	714	1,887	5,412	566.00
Zionsville .....	1,970	250	2,856	8,055	791.00

\*County library

†Re-registering

Table compiled from reports received by Feb. 25, 1931



**Indiana Library Summer School**  
**Senate Chamber, Indianapolis, June 29—August 15, 1931**

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**Joint Meeting**  
**Indiana Library Association**  
**Indiana Library Trustees Association**  
**Indianapolis, October —, 1931**

